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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENERAL NEWS.

INTERNAL revenue receipts are running about half a million a day. The income tax is to be paid next month, and for 1869 it is estimated that it will produce $35,000,000.

THE people of Somerset, Pa., are determined to have a railroad, and have an engineer corps now employed in running the slopes between Mineral Point, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad to the borough of Scotland.

THE President and the Cabinet are entirely opposed to the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, but the President says that he was willing that Cuba, San Domingo and the rest of the West India Islands should form an independent confederation, receiving moral support from the United States.

THE investigation into General O. O Howard's official conduct has thus far failed to develop a single fact to his official dishonor. The statements set afloat as to the testimony taken do not emanate from the committee, but from the conspirators against Gen. Howard, about whose complete vindication there is very little doubt.

BLOSSOM ROCK, a dangerous obstruction in the harbor of San Francisco, was blown up with twenty-three tons of powder on Saturday last. Between fifty and sixty thousand people witnessed the explosion, which it was expected would give the city a lively shaking up. Singular to say, however, the shock was scarcely perceptible.

SHOULD the Tariff bill be summarily disposed of, a substitute will be introduced covering a few leading articles and the free list. These articles are likely to be tea, sugar, coffee, iron, lumber, salt, coal, hides, wool, &c., on which material reductions will be proposed, with pig iron fixed at $6 per ton. Such a bill would probably pass by twenty majority. The present week will unquestionably see some disposition of the tariff in the House.

THE Fox and Wisconsin ship canal matter is now before Congress on a bill to extinguish the title of an old private company, of which Governor Seymour is the head, and makes the whole thing a national work. This proposed channel, it is held, will extend reliable water communication from Green Bay, via the Fox River to Portage, thence down the Wisconsin River to Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi River; thus connecting the navigation of the great Western rivers with the great Northern lakes, and by way of the Erie Canal, of which this is a virtual extension, with the centre of American commerce. The bill now pending makes no appropriation this year, but only to place the work in shape when it hereafter may be completed.

TWO weeks ago, Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, made a free trade speech upon the basis of reports of the enormous profits made by the Pennsylvania iron companies in 1865, and instanced the Lehigh Crane Iron Company, who, he said, made fifty thousand tons at a cost of thirty dollars per ton, and sold it for fifty dollars, making one million dollars profit in one year. Mr. Hill demanded the authority for these figures, and sent to the Clerk's desk a letter from the President of the company in question, giving from the books of that concern an authentic statement of their business, where it appears they only made 28,500 tons, and sold it at Elizabethport at an average of forty-three dollars and fifty cents per ton, and on the whole year's business sustained a loss of $28,000.

THE short debate, Saturday, in the House, on the Senate income tax bill, showed conclusively that the tax is to be continued three or four years. Western members advocate it very generally, and protest that western Democrats especially demand that it shall not be repealed, holding it to be a tax on rich men. If Congress were to repeal it, these Democrats would make it one of the issues of the fall campaign, that Congress has relieved the wealthy classes while continuing the burdens upon the poor. It is probable that the tax will be reduced. The House will vote in this way, but the opposition in the Senate is expected, and that body may refuse to continue it. The statement of the chairman of the committee on Saturday, that it takes all the revenue derived from the income tax to pay the annual pension roll, has weakened the determination of some members to vote for the total repeal of this tax.

THE Warren *Mail* says: The pigeons are nesting near Sheffield, and some 25 miles from Warren, Pa. They exceed in number anything ever before known in this "neck of woods." The nests extend some twenty miles, and in some places fairly break down the branches of the trees. You can call that a pretty big nest or a pretty big story, or both as you like. Immense numbers of the birds are taken with nets, the slow process of shooting by the dozen being mainly abandoned. Every day piles of them are lugged off by hand and the shipping by express is as lively as the travel on the railroad. Up to last Friday the express agent's book showed that he had shipped four hundred barrels of pigeons. They averaged thirty dozen or three hundred and sixty a barrel, making one hundred and forty-four thousand so far, and it isn't a very good time yet for pigeons either. In about twelve days we are told the "squabs" will be big enough to bag.

COUNSEL of certain railroads are at Washington from Philadelphia for the purpose of getting the Deming legal-tender case re-instated in the Supreme Court. It was dismissed with the others last week. It is said that these corporations have not only offered to pay the Deming claim, which is a few thousand, but have offered to give a bonus to the counsel in the case to get it re-instated. Attorney General Hoar is eager for an opportunity to argue the matter, but is very doubtful if the Supreme Court will now entertain any motion for re-instatement. The point is that the decision of the Court, as it now stands, compels these railroads to pay coin on their bonds issued before 1862.

The House Pacific Railroad Committee having just decided to recommend the passage of the bill which passed the Senate, allowing the Northern Pacific Railroad to issue its own bonds and mortgage its own property to secure the same, almost formidable opposition is starting in the House against the land grab railroad policy.

THERE is no indication whatever of a reopening of the Alabama claims question. The subject has not been officially mentioned for several months. It appears that one government is waiting for the other to advance in the resumption of negotiations, which were suspended by the Senate's rejection of the convention. Neither the United States nor Great Britain intimates a disposition to yield any of the ground heretofore respectively occupied, both parties closely adhering respectively to their former expressed positions. There is nothing to exclude the belief that Great Britain is desirous of an early settlement of the points at issue, in order to avoid difficulties which might possibly arise from them in the future, and to draw the two nations into closer friendship. It is known she heretofore proposed that the only practicable way of adjustment was by means of a joint commission, with the intermediate aid of an umpire, as in a previous arrangement for the settlement of claims. The subject, however, is scarcely ever mentioned by persons in authority, but when it is, the hope is expressed that some means may be devised to settle the entire subject of claims to the honor of both nations. No one, however, has yet suggested how this may be accomplished.

FURTHER particulars of the terrible slaughter by an insane mother, in Baltimore, of her four children, and the mortal wounding of an aged mother, are given by the press of that city. The cunning displayed in the consummation of the deed impresses the belief that she had entertained the thought of destroying the children for a long time. Her mind had evidently been impaired for several days. The morning after the tragedy the poor woman fully realized, in all its terrible import, what she had done, and to those who approached and inquired, for no idle motive of curiosity, she told her story of love, of desertion, of poverty, of taunts and madness. She is 27 years of age, and lived happily with her husband until religious dissensions crept into the family. Her people were Catholics and did not agree with her husband's religious views, and, imperceptibly almost, wife and husband became estranged. She bitterly regrets now that she had not listened to her husband when he begged her not to pay so much heed to the words of her family and so little to his, and dates her misery from this moment. The trouble increased until at last home had no charms for either and they separated. Her sister, who lived in the same house, she says, often taunted her into madness by saying, "Why don't you get rooms?" "Why don't you take your children away to their father?" "Why don't you take care of your own children?" etc., until her despair and wretchedness was such that she knew not what to do. That she was a raving maniac there can be no doubt. When she called the first victim from school she said, "let me see your mouth;" he smilingly complied, and with that smile he died, for, quick as thought, with the knife she severed his head from his body, leaving it hanging only by a few ligaments. She then dispatched the other three in the same manner, and finally rushed upon the mother, cutting her throat in such a manner as to render the question of life or death a problematical con·

LIFE INSURANCE.

The reason why a Christian should not take a policy, is that by so doing he ignores the promises of the Gospel. He presumes on the acquisition of a future imaginary good, instead of securing a present benefit. By his own will he dictates to his Maker the position he would choose for his family. He paralyses the power of the principle of self dependence and effort. He takes from himself and family the incentive to labor and economise. He encourages a refined agrarianism by aiding a company to divide the property in such a manner that moralmen must pay more and receive less than dissolute livers. He fosters in himself, and others, the spirit of gambling. The Life Insurance company is like a lotterv, in that neither add any real wealth to the community. One question we would ask: Is it right or honest for any person—especially a Christian—who is overwhelmed with debt, and is bankrupt, to spend large amounts of money that in justice belongs to his creditors, for a Life Insurance policy?

We glance at the effects of Life Insurance on the finances of the country.

We find that in 1869 seventy millions were paid in this country in premiums. Seven-eighths of this large sum goes to New York and New England. No wonder money is easy at 6 per cent. in the east, and scarce at 12 per cent. in the west. Twenty-six companies in New York are supposed to have thirty-five or forty millions in surplus funds. The Etna, of Hartford, began in 1850, and has now six millions surplus. Much of its well employed capital finds its way into the hands of powerful monopolies and unscrupulous combinations of speculators, whose operations en barrass the regular course of trade, cause sudden fluctuations in prices and demoralize the country. This money, the life blood of the nation, is drawn largely from those who are least able to spare it, all without adding one cent to the national wealth.

He who invests his surplus earnings in a life policy, gives up all control of his funds. He may place it with a responsible corporation, but he can never reach it but in part. In the operations or investment of the funds entrusted to the corporation, he has no voice. In a Savings Bank, the depositors are the only stockholders. The fund belongs entirely to them. They pay the officers for their services, and all the expenses of the organization, so that their own funds may be safely and profitably employed.

We are reminded of the smart youth who was anxious to show the skill he had gained in the academy, and said to his father at the dinner table: "Father, I will show you how to make three chickens from two. This is one; that is two; two and one make three." "All right," said the father. "I will take this one, mother the second one and you may have the third." So, the living policy holders, who have paid an indefinite amount, have the "third chicken," and furnish the spoils for the company and the heirs of the deceased policy holders.

Originally it was our intention, by the publication of the pamphlet "Evils of Life Insurance," to warn others of the danger and inconsistency of engaging in that enterprise that was dependent on chance for success. Its effect in many cases has been to wound the natural pride of the heart, and efforts have been made to ward off the convictions of truth. These things stimulate us to endeavor to maintain our premises.

We have called to our aid an article written by "A. B. L.," a philanthropist and political economist, who wrote it in years between 1840-'50, before Life Insurance had gained such a widely spread popularity and before its injurious tendencies had been fully developed. We have condensed it and interspersed it with observations of our own. The public are judges of its merits and the soundness of its principles.

We are aware that these publications have awakened bad feelings that have been manifested by anonymous attacks by Life Insurance agents and other interested parties. It may cause frowns and may dissolve friendships, but we trust these things will not move us from our purpose, when we are satisfied of the purity of our motives and the justice of our cause. Our sympathies tend to the destitute, weak and laboring classes—the foundations of society, which must be sound or the superstructure cannot stand. We want to labor for that which will prove of universal good, for the advantage of high and low, of rich and poor. We hope to show, by tables of interest, that a Savings Bank is an organization of universal, not limited benevolence. G. ALBREE.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Bless the Spring Winds!

We thank the Providence *Journai* for this: "A bushel of March dust" says an ancient proverb, "is worth a king's ran some." It is a sensible proverb, although in the judgment of some people it may be things at a high valuation. The March wind with all its flurry and confusion and o'ercoming cloud, executes an important mission. It dries up the earth and makes it friable and easy of cultivation, it scatters the loose seeds of trees and plants, and changes the dull atmosphere of rheumatisms and fevers into the vigorous air of health, and it gives freshness to the mind and cheerfulness to the heart. We are always glad to hear it whistling in the chimney. And if it s a little behind time this year, it is pleasant to hear it in the days of April. It is pleasant to see an occasional cloud of dust, and to know that in spite of the eccentricities in the Gulf Stream and of the variations in the face of the sun, in spite of perigree and apogee, and all the signs in the almanac, the March wind still blows its trumpet and raises its healthful confusion of the elements. The seasons are not, after all, warped much out of their orbits. The winds are late, but we are beginning to hear their sound on the hills; and if we exercise a reasonable patience, we shall find that in due time everything will come right—the bud will swell, the vegetable will sprout, the summer will succeed to the spring, and the early pea will follow the blossoming crocus.

—The law office of Hamilton Harris, at Albany, N. Y., was broken open last Night and $20,000 in unregistered bonds belonging to the estate of Sidney Smith, and $30,000 in notes in favor of Stephen Clark, lumber dealer, stolen.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR AT RICHMOND.

Giving Way of the Galleries and Floor of a Crowded Court-Room.

OVER 50 PERSONS KILLED—OVER 100 INJURED.

Scene Full of Horrors.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED—DAY OF GENERAL MOURNING.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, VA., April 27.—A large crowd was assembled this morning in the upper portion of the Capitol buildings, where the Supreme Court of Appeals is located, to hear a decision in the Mayoralty case. At about eleven o'clock the floor gave way beneath the immense weight, precipitating the crowd to the floor below, which was that of the House of Delegates. It is hard to ascertain at present the extent of injuries, so great is the excitement; but some are killed and a large number severely injured. Many escaped the terrible fall by jumping into the windows when the floor gave way. The wounded are being attended to.

It is impossible to ascertain the extent of the injuries at this hour. Among the killed are P. Haylett, a distinguished lawyer; Dr. J. B. Brock, reporter of the *Enquirer and Examiner*; Samuel Eaton, Clerk to Mayor Cahoon; Captain Wm. A. Charters; Chief of the Fire Department; N. P. Howard, lawyer; Ash Levy, a Richmond merchant; Charles Watson, of the Danville Railroad; Hugh Blackburn was killed outright; Mr. Schofield, city; Mr. Schofield, a brother of General Schofield; R. H. Maury, Jr., Senator Bland, (colored), and Powhattan Roberts. It is supposed that twenty more lives of Supreme Court officers are killed and wounded. The Judges of the Court of Appeals all escaped unhurt. Ex-Governor Wells was badly injured.

James Mason and Judge Meredith, counsel for Ellison, were also badly hurt. About two hundred persons were hurt by the accident. The greatest excitement prevails, and hundreds of persons are on the capitol square weeping and wailing as the dead and dying are brought from the building. Governor Walker escaped unhurt, though he was on the court room floor at the time of the accident.

FULLER PARTICULARS.

The Court of Appeals of Virginia was crowded this morning with eminent citizens, many local politicians and a great many of the public at large. It was there by curiosity to hear the decision upon the question of Mayoralty. Among many prominent men present were ex-Gov. Wells, ex Congressman Nelson, Judge John A. Meredith, Patrick H. Aylett, L. H. Chandler and others.

At eleven o'clock the galleries of the court-room, which were crowded, fell in, the floor followed, and descended thirty feet to the floor below, which was the floor of the House of Delegates of Virginia, on which some four of the members of caucus were waiting. There was a general crash of timbers and falling of inside walls.

The following persons were killed: Patrick H. Aylett; Captain Charters, chief of the fire brigade; E. M. Schofield, city assessor and brother of Gen. Schofield; Dr. J. B. Brock, reporter of the Enquirer; Julius A. Hobson, city collector; S. S. Dugger, member of the House of Delegates; T. A. Browes, commission merchant, of Alexandria; Samuel Eaton, of Boston (former tunnel manager; Powhattan Robers, Commissioner in Chancery of Court of Common Pleas; James A. Blamire, of Berlin, Prussia; S. E. Burnam, of Syracuse, New York; N. P. Howard, lawyer; Ashley, merchat, J. W. D. Blackburn, Senator from Prince Edward, and merchant of Danville; Thomas H. Wilcox, Ex-Confederate General; Samuel H. Hairston, wealthy landholder of Henry county; Charles J. Gruman, of Washington, D. C.; Robert H. Maury, Jr., land agent; Ed. Ward, of England; William H. Davis, coal merchant; John Robertson, colored, Baptist minister; Colonel Picnig, New Woolfolk; T. H. Foley, Deputy United States Marshal; W. E. Randolph, of New York; R. E. Bradshaw, grocer, and thirty-three others. Among them are one captain, one sergeant and nine privates of police on duty in the building.

Among the wounded were ex-Governor Wells, ribs broken and otherwise internally injured; Mayor H. K. Ellison, slightly; Mayor Cahoon, slightly; L. H. Chandler; Judge Jno. A. Meredith; Jas. Neeson; Jno. Howard; Rush Burgess, Collector of District; Wm. C. Dunham, agent of Virginia and New York steamship Luce; Hon. Thos. S. Bocock, ex-Speaker of United States House of Representatives, leg amputated; Gen. M. D. Corse, Ex-Major General in Confederate army; Col. Geo. W. Brent, of Alexandria; Capt. Geo. W. Allen, Postwarden; W. C. Elam, newspaper correspondent and broker; Thos. E. Baldwin, merchant, from Newark, N. J.; W. D. Chesterman, of the Petersburg *Index*; Wm. H. Napper, merchant of Baltimore, and about one hundred others.

Directly after the disaster a fire alarm was raised, and the hook and ladder companies of the city repaired to the rescue. A cordon of police was drawn around the building and ladders thrown up to the windows.

For three hours the scene was full of horror. Minute after minute there appeared, swung out by a rope tied around the middle, the body of some popular favorite, who, after being swung on the shoulders of one of the fire brigade, mangled and dead, was brought down the ladder into the green of the public park, where it was instantly surrounded by two or three thousand of those who gathered to recognize the slain. The park was filled with weeping women and anxious men until two o'clock, when the last victim was drawn from the building.

After this the police closed the park and refused admittance to any but the bodies of the dead having been sent out.

All the stores in the city were closed and placards put upon the doors, "Closed in consequence of the disaster at the Capitol." No more business was done during the day. That night meetings were held of members of the press association, late military organizations, the bar and citizens generally. To-morrow will be observed as a day of general mourning.

A dispatch says that the Court was about to deliver an opinion in favor of Ellison, one of the judges dissenting, as the floor fell.

CINCINNATI.

Accident to Steamboat Alice Dean—Fatal Occurrence at a Funeral.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, April 27.—Last evening, as the Alice Dean was rounding out for New Orleans, with fifty passengers and six hundred tons of freight aboard, through a mistake in the signals between the pilot and the engineer, she collided with the Covington abutment of the Suspension Bridge, mashing in her low starboard guard about thirty feet from the stern. Neither hull nor machinery were injured. She lost both chimneys aboard, broke down her roof forward on the larboard side, damaged her pilot house slightly and lost several bugales overboard. Nobody lost or injured. The accident will delay her departure for two or three days. Some of her passengers, for points this side of Memphis, were transferred to the Robert Burns.

The funeral of Philip Seibert, Lieut. of the police force, was attended by the police in a body to-day, and a large procession of societies and citizens. On the way to the cemetery a buggy was upset by a backing horse, and Jacob and Catherine Schneider so badly hurt that Catherine died soon after. The former is not expected to live through the night.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Bills Reported—Compensation of Loyal Owners of Destroyed Property. HOUSE: Removal of Disabilities—Election Case—Department of Justice—Attempt to Close Debate on the Tariff Bill.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1870.

SENATE.

A Committee on Conference was ordered on the House bill relative to the HotSpring reservation, Arkansas.

Mr. EDWARDS, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill for the removal of causes in certain cases from State to United States Courts.

Mr. TRUMBULL reported the House bill fixing a time for the election of representatives and delegates in Congress.

Mr. HAMILTON (Md.) introduced a bill to extend until July, 1875, letters patent issued to Richard M. Hoe. Referred to Committee on Patents.

Mr. McDONALD, from Committee on Territories, reported with amendments the bill to organize the territory of Oklahoma and consolidate the Indian tribes under a territorial government.

On motion of Mr. STEWART, the bill for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment was made a special order and comes up next after the Franking bill.

Mr. PRATT, on leave, addressed the Senate upon the power of Congress to compensate loyal owners in the South for property destroyed or used by the Government during the war. He argued the Government was bound, upon every consideration of justice and honor, to compensate loyal Southern claimants for property taken for public use.

Mr. McCREERY followed in support of an amendment to the bill to pay all claims without reference to the loyalty of the claimant, believing the Congressional signification of the term to mean solely devotion to party.

At 2:30 the bill was laid aside and the calendar proceeded with, when a number of private bills were passed.

During the discussion of one of the bills Mr. SUMNER gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill allowing the Government to use any patent without compensation to owners.

The joint resolution for the sale of Bergen Heights Arsenal was passed; also the bill appropriating $300,000 for the Albany postoffice.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SCHENCK moved a call of the House. Negatived—54 to 113.

Mr. KERR, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for additional terms of the United States Courts at New Albany and Evansville, Ind. Passed.

Mr DAWES, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill giving a construction to the provision of the act of 1st March, 1869, in reference to the more efficient government of rebel States. Passed.

Mr. PAINE introduced a bill to reduce the duty on imports. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill removing disabilities from nine citizens of Texas, which, after some objection by Messrs. Brooks and Cox, and remarks by Mr. Morgan and others condemning their action, was passed. The bills was amended by inserting two more names and passed without a division.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Sub-Committe on Elections, made a report on the election case from the Fifth Congressional District of Louisiana, that there was no lawful election in that district and that neither Geo. A. McCranie, Frank Morey nor P. J. Kennedy was entitled to a seat.

Mr. STEVENSON gave notice he would call up the report to-morrow.

The House then went to the business of the morning, being the report reported yesterday from the Committee on Retrenchment to establish a department of justice.

Mr. JENCKS addressed the House in opposition and advocacy of the bill.

Mr. LAWRENCE followed on the same side, when the morning hour expired.

Mr. SCHENCK asked leave to offer a resolution limiting discussion on any paragraph relating to iron in the tariff bill to twenty minutes.

Objections by ELDRIDGE and WOOD objected.

Mr. SCHENCK moved a recess from half-past four till half-past seven. Agreed to—yeas 99, nays 71.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on tariff.

The paragraph taxing sheet or plate iron, not glazed or polished, was, on Mr. ALLISON'S motion, struck out.

The paragraph taxing iron hoops and cotton ties made of hoop iron cut to lengths, all sizes and descriptions, two and one-half cents per pound, was amended by reducing the duty to one and three-fourth cents.

During the proceedings Mr. PLATT announced the calamity at Richmond, and read a dispatch received by him, stating there were nearly forty persons killed and a very large number wounded, including Governor Wells, fatally, and since reported dead.

Mr. COX suggested as after such intelligence the House was in no condition to transact business, it had better adjourn.

Mr. SCHENCK said the intelligence was very sad, but he did not think the House could do any good by adjourning.

Mr. COX withdrew his suggestion.

Mr. CONNOR moved to strike out the paragraph, which would leave the tax as now, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*, or about one and one-half cent. per pound.

Pending a vote the House took a recess.

Evening Session.—Mr. Conner's motion was rejected.

The next paragraph was, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, modified to read "on all iron rolled or hammered in shapes, and on iron known as angle iron, whether in T, L or H, or in other shape, than round, square or flat, not otherwise provided for, but not including iron rails for railroads, one and a quarter cents per pound.

The next paragraph, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, was modified to read, on railway splice bars, side bars, fish plates and finger bars, punched or unpunched, one a half cents per pound; on wrought iron railroad chairs, frogs and frog points, of iron, two cents per pound.

Several amendmen's were offered and rejected, when

Mr. SCHENCK moved the committee rise to close debate.

Several members protested against it, saying this was the most important part of the bill.

Messrs Fox, Eldridge and Ingersoll rose simultaneously to move adjournment.

The Chair, Mr. Wheeler, declined to entertain the motion while the House was being counted.

On a count by the Chair no quorum voted and tellers were appointed.

Mr. ELDRIDGE again moved to adjourn and the Chair declined to entertain the motion.

He appealed from the decision.

The Chair declined to entertain the appeal while the vote was being taken.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, excitedly, characterized it the most arbitrary proceeding he ever heard.

He was declared out of order, and told to take his seat, and responded "The chair is out of order," occasioning laughter.

On a count by tellers the Democrats generally abstained from voting and no quorum voted.

Mr. COX again moved to adjourn and Mr. ELDRIDGE moved it be to Friday. The latter was negatived—5 against 143, and then the House adjourned.

Upper Rivers.

(By A & P. Telegraph Company.)

GREENSBORO, April 27.—River falling, with seven feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 77 at 5 P. M. F.

BROWNSVILLE, April 27.—River falling, with seven and a half feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 70 at 5 P. M. C.

OIL CITY, April 27.—River falling fast, with two feet eight inches water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 60 at 6 P. M. F.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Mordaunt Divorce Case—English Parliament—The Recent Massacre by Brigands—The Kingship of Spain—Outrages Upon the Jews—The Cuban Insurrection.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 27.—The strong representations made by the foreign powers to the Greek government in regard to the late massacre, have led to the resignation of General Lantzas, Minister of War.

The Powers have received from the Sublime Porte a protest against the raising of a loan by the Viceroy of Egypt. The Sultan has also remonstrated with the Roumanian government for coining money at its own mint.

The Austrian and Hungarian bishops have hastened their return to Rome to vote against the dogma of infallibility.

The Mordaunt divorce case came up again to-day before Judge Panzance. Counsel for the respondent argued for a stay of proceedings, on the ground of Lady Mordaunt's insanity, and cited a large number of American cases on which they mainly rested their application. The Court reserved its decision.

In the House of Commons to-day the bill permitting marriage with a deceased wife's sister was considered in committee. Mr. Spencer Walpole opposed it. Mr. Gladstone thought the opposition to the bill rested on a narrow basis. Sectarian views might and did differ on the subject. The bill simply made allowance for such diversity. Mr. Berresford spoke vehemently in denouncing the bill, and Lord Perry also declared against it. Mr. Benham showed that the bill was silent on such marriages, and Mr. Palmer was for prohibiting them altogether. The bill was carried in committee by seventy majority and reported to the House, after which the sitting adjourned.

CORK, April 27.—The editor of the *Reporter* has received a letter threatening his life if he continues articles against Fenianism.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 27.—The Madrid *Epoca* is assured that Prince Frederick of Prussia is a candidate of the Government for the throne of Spain, but that the Emperor Napoleon has declared to Senor Olesoga, Spanish Embassador at Paris, that this solution of the question would be so grave that it might be the cause of war between France and Prussia. The

M. Thiers has advised the people to abstain from voting altogether.

Many public meetings were held yesterday throughout the country, to discuss matters relative to the plebiscitum. No disturbances are reported. It is expected to-day that Ex-Minister Dana recommends the people to vote "yes" in May next.

The *Le Pays*, court organ, demands the expulsion of Signor Carnusch, Italian banker, who gave 100,000 francs to the anti-plebiscitum committee. The government had resolved to take back from the electors their certificates after voting on the plebiscitum, but owing to remonstrances made abandoned the intention.

Alexander Thomas Marie, President of the Assembly under the Provisional government in 1848, died yesterday, aged 73 years.

CUBA.

HAVANA, April 27.—According to the Spanish reports three battalions of Spanish forces attacked Modesto Diaz's rebel army in the Macio mountains yesterday, and after two hours' fighting the rebels were defeated.

The Captain General telegraphs the following: The troops at Najasa killed thirty insurgents, including two Americans. A detachment of Cuban troops fired the powder mill, and killed seven insurgents. A rebel detachment from Cinco Villas has surrendered, with wagon train and stores. The rebels are thoroughly demoralized and everything quiet in scattered bands without leaders. The latter are roaming along the coast seeking to escape from the Island. The rebel General Agramte has thrown up his command.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 27.—Great impatience is manifested by the press at the prolongation of the provisional form of government, and the agitation in political circles is increasing. It is reported Serano has said he will accept even a republic if General Prim will agree to it. Several new candidates for the throne are spoken of, but none of prominence except Prince Frederick of Prussia.

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Central and South American News.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 27.—The steamship Alaska, from Aspinwall on the 18th, has arrived. She brings $53,590 in specie.

The gunboat Nyack arrived at the Gulf of San Miguel on the 12th, and sent a small steamer up one of the rivers to act in concert with the Darien expedition from the Pacific side. Capt. Silfredge's party, from Caledonia Bay, had reached Chucuaqua river, and a telegraph line had been built some nine miles. This route is believed impracticable, owing to high elevation. The party from Sasardi Bay had reached far enough in the interior to prove the route to be impracticable. The Neipsic is at Sasardi Bay, and will soon be joined by the Guard. If no practical route is discovered shortly, that of San Blas will be surveyed.

Lima papers of the 23rd March state that considerable damage is done on the coast by high seas.

There were rumors of a rupture between Peru and Bolivia, and Peruvian troops had been ordered to the frontier.

NEW YORK CITY.

The McFarland Trial—Evidence for Defence Closed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 27, 1870.

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

The insanity business is still before the Court, and both Court and jury are extremely tired of it. One of the jurymen remarked that it would have a bad effect, comparing it to a long and tedious sermon of whom every person was tired.

The first person called this morning was Edward P. Nire, night watchman of the city prison. He testified that he passed by the prisoner's cell at night; the prisoner complained of sleeplessness, and he looked like a man who had not been able to sleep.

Dr. Hammond was then placed on the stand and his examination was resumed by Mr. Graham. Witness came to the conclusion that congestion of the brain, with which the prisoner suffered, was the cause of his having committed the deed. All the indications of the prisoner's case led witness to the opinion that McFarland was insane at that time; thought that if he had kept away from the *Tribune* office he would not have been likely to explode as he did. Richardson's presence was very likely to cause the prisoner to break out into temporary insanity of an acute degree.

At the close of the examination of Surgeon Hammond, the Court took a recess.

Upon the reassembling of the Court, the defense rested their case.

The prosecution then called Horace Greely, who testified he was acquainted with McFarland; met him in '61 or '62.

Judge Garvin—Did you know him in '67?

Mr. Graham—I object, as not being a rebuttal of any of our testimony. He would not allow any testimony that did not refer to what came out from witnesses for the defense. He wished the prosecution to state the character of the evidence they wished to elicit.

The Court ruled the question admissible. The defense had been very minute in the examination and the prosecution could be the same.

Mr. Greely—McFarland called upon witness in the room of the American Institute and asked if he had heard his friend Richardson was dead. Witness told prisoner to tell him his story. McFarland then explained how Richardson had destroyed his peace of mind; prisoner did not think there had been any criminal intimacy between them. McFarland told him, after his wife left him, he never could live with her again. The second time prisoner called on witness he complained that he had not got a fair hearing in the *Tribune*. Prisoner made out a story and wished it published it as he had written. Those were the only interviews witness had with prisoner. [Article produced which McFarland wrote.]

Mr. Graham—Did McFarland refer to the shooting of Richardson the first—

Mr. Graham—I object. The prosecution have no right to introduce extraneous matter. It must be introduced for the purpose of prejudicing the jury, but it is good for no other. It will not have that effect. They must prove McFarland was the aggressor, to make any point for the prosecution, and they are not allowed to do that. When this thing was fresh, why did they not bring the prisoner to the bar, who gave 100,000 francs to the anti-plebiscitum committee. The government had resolved to take back from the electors their certificates after voting on the plebiscitum, but owing to remonstrances made abandoned the intention.

Alexander Thomas Marie, President of the Assembly under the Provisional government in 1848, died yesterday, aged 73 years.

CUBA.

HAVANA, April 27.—According to the Spanish reports three battalions of Spanish forces attacked Modesto Diaz's rebel army in the Macio mountains yesterday, and after two hours' fighting the rebels were defeated.

The Captain General telegraphs the following: The troops at Najasa killed thirty insurgents, including two Americans. A detachment of Cuban troops fired the powder mill, and killed seven insurgents. A rebel detachment from Cinco Villas has surrendered, with wagon train and stores. The rebels are thoroughly demoralized and everything quiet in scattered bands without leaders. The latter are roaming along the coast seeking to escape from the Island. The rebel General Agramte has thrown up his command.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 95@95¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 53½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼@114¾.

AN English line of steamships has been established, to sail between San Francisco and Australia *via* Honolulu. The first vessel of the line is hourly expected to arrive.

AN impression gains ground that the National Banks have captured the Senate funding-bill. The effect of this, coupled with the usual advance in foreign exchange at this period of heavy importations and of slackened exports of cotton, is to appreciate the premium on gold.

AS WE stated the other day, the Sunday question was submitted to a vote of the stockholders in the Philadelphia Mercantile Library. More than half the members voted; 1,880 in favor of Sunday opening and 1,476 against it. The result is regarded as conclusive upon each party—and we hope to see it commend itself, by its later fruits, to the approving judgment of the managers of the Library in this city.

THE Governor of New York has followed the example set by Gov. GEARY in a similar emergency. He has vetoed a series of enactments extending the aid of his State to the construction of several projected railways, and his vetoes are sustained. This thing of building roads and canals wholly at the public expense years ago had a stop put to it, and none of the recent efforts to revive the mischievous policy have proved successful.

THE Piegan Indians, after their chastisement by Sheridan, took refuge in the British possessions. Here they have recently been visited by a Jesuit Father, who reports to Gen. Sulley that they acknowledge the justice of their punishment and their desire for peace. They said their young men had been well beaten, which would lead them to obey their chiefs hereafter and let the whites alone. This testimony is valuable.

THE distressing calamity which occurred at Richmond yesterday will recall to many minds the terrible story of that calamity still more fatal, in the same city, more than forty years ago, when by the burning of a theatre, which had taken fire during the performance of a play, more than one hundred of the audience perished. The one city has thus been the scene of two occurrences, each of a peculiar nature, and each the most fatal in its results, of any events of the kind which ever occurred in the country.

REPRESENTATIVE Haldeman, (Dem.) from the York Pa. district, is a free-trader of course. He votes against protection for the iron and steel interests. And this, notwithstanding his district abounds in deposits of the best ores, some of which are so highly carbonised that they may be termed raw steel. Innocent Haldeman! He knows no better than to follow his political training, and the politics of his constituents. If the latter can afford to be represented by a man whose votes keep money out of their pockets, it is their affair, after all! Let them brag of their rich ores—which rest idly in the earth, and *will* rest there until the Democracy of the York district shall learn enough of practical common sense to open their eyes and study their own material interests.

FREE CANALS.

The free-canal question will be submitted to the people of New York, at their next election, in a modified form. Their opinion will be taken upon a law, enacted by the Legislature, subject to their approval, which proposes so to change the terms, and extend the periods, of the State loans for which the canal revenues now stand pledged, as to reduce, by one-half annually, the amounts required in the Constitution to be set apart for the interest thereon, and for the redemption of the principal. If the project should have the popular support, the toll s on the great Erie Canal will be reduced in 1871 by at least one-half. Then, only about two millions of dollars will be requisite to meet the constitutional conditions, against something over four millions heretofore collected for that purpose. Nevertheless, says the Buffalo *Express:*

It is a half-way measure, to be accepted with satisfaction until we can accomplish all that is desired. An enlarged canal on which nothing is collected beyond the tonnage dues necessary for its maintenance is what the exigencies of the commercial situation demand.

—Should this proposition succeed, it is plain that the next step, which the *Express* foreshadows, cannot be very long postponed. Nor would the movement cease until, by an amendment of the State Constitution, even those tonnage dues would be completely abolished, and the entire cost of the future maintenance imposed upon the people by direct taxation. In what has been already done, we witness the verification of our own predictions, in January last, that the projected ship-canal from the Lake to the Ohio River, at this city, must encounter, as an unavoidable condition of its construction, the same necessity for an equal freedom from tolls, and for its maintenance through some other form of popular taxation—at least so far as should relate to all but the merely local business.

REPUBLICANS FROM TOOLEY STREET.

The three cockney tailors who held a mass meeting in Tooley street and revolutionized the British Empire over their gin, did not die, to be put under ground by a three penny burial club, as is the poor Londoner's usual fate. No! they emigrated to America, and have not only survived until now, but have just held another great revolutionary meeting. Some how, they have secured the control of the Chicago *Tribune*, the New York *Post*, the *Nation*, and the invaluable alliance of those eminent Republicans, David A. Wells, Charles Francis Adams, Amasa Walker and three or four others! Still more, they are now backed by the money and influence of the New York Free Trade League. These gentlemen compose the Tooley street tea party, which met at Washington the other day, and resolved to reconstruct the Republican party, or to organize another party bran new. They held very secret meetings—and manipulated the Bohemians who gaped along the curb-stones, listened under their windows or squinted in at the key-hole, to telegraph all over the land that an important private consultation of the most radical Republican journalists and politicians was in progress, and that the most interesting questions of reform were under discussion. For a day or two, even their names were kept secret—until they could no longer deny themselves the public compliment of a banquet given to them by the free-trade lobby. Then, the public identified them.

We are beginning to find out what these eminent Republicans (!) want: It is, first, free trade, which they sugar over and call it "revenue reform;" second, specie payments, without delay; third, no reversal of the legal-tender decision; fourth, and to conclude, free-trade. Here is the platform, fresh from Tooley street, and all ready to order for the future use of the Republican party. For it is the future of that party, for which Mr. Wells, and Mr. Walker, and that representative American Godkin, are tenderly concerned.

—When the reform of our party platform shall come to be seriously the question of the hour, we doubt if the responsibility for its correction shall be committed to either or all of these quite well known journalists and politicians. Certainly, not to Wells, not to Walker, not to Godkin, not to Adams, not to the Chicago *Tribune*, nor to the New York *Post*—unless the latter, which is at home in the matter of public contracts, will take the job at a fixed price, and warrant the article to stand.

AN INSTRUCTIVE PARALLEL.

The English people are just now thoroughly aroused over the brutal murder of a number of their countrymen, including one or more attaches of the English legation at Athens, by a band of Greek brigands. It appears that these unfortunate victims were captured while on a pleasure excursion, hurried off to the fastnesses of the banditti, and held for an exorbitant ransom. Instead of complying with its terms, the Greek government sent troops to rescue them, the brigands were driven to bay and finally, first slaying their prisoners, were dispersed with the death of some of their own number. That government appears to be making loyal its greatest efforts to secure the rest of the brigands for punishment. In the meantime, the English people demand the most vigorous action of their own government, to exact an international satisfaction for the atrocious outrage. It is quite possible that, if the Greeks fail to capture the flying bandits, no matter how earnest and vigorous an effort may be made to that end, England will herself send an expedition to ravage and depopulate the province which has been the theatre of this crime. England is strong; she may impose any penalties, and exact any arbitrary measure of redress, at her pleasure, from the feeble kingdom which, only by the sufferance of the great European powers, supports its contemptible nationality in the Ægean Sea. Thus far, she seems to receive the approving sympathy of the world, even our leading American journals dwelling upon the enormity of the outrage, and the necessity for its most ample redress.

But England herself shelters, to-day, a man whom Heaven, as we sincerely believe, and every civilized people on earth but her own, as we know, must hold to be morally, if not technically, responsible for the most brutal murder of one hundred and fifteen American citizens, in a far off Eastern ocean. Eyre, the infamous commander of the Bombay steamer, who cut down and sank the Oneida, sending one hundred and fifteen brave men into eternity at one blow, and boasting three hours afterwards of his exploit,—this murderer, stained with guilt twenty fold greater than that of the Greek brigands whom English "justice" now pursues—this wretch, Eyre, has been "punished" for his atrocious crime by an English court, with the great penalty of being "suspended for six months from the command of his ship!" He improves the enforced leisure in a visit home, where he, and those who sympathize with him, the people which utters no just condemnation for the most atrocious wholesale murder of the period, are at this moment swelling the furious clamor for vengeance upon the helpless Greeks.

Well! that may all be very well, but it presents a striking inconsistency. We think that the English people could never find a more appropriate or suggestive moment, for a juster contemplation of that enormous crime which an English citizen had perpetrated on the Japanese coast, and for which we can hear of not even the first overture from England, in the way of the offender's merited punishment, or of such poor reparation as the case would permit, to the outraged people whose ship and brave seamen lay buried under the sea.

If American sympathy be not wasted at present upon the comparatively paltry crime of a handful of Greek brigands against an Englishman or two, another thing is very certain; the English people are now better able to understand the feelings which incense every true heart among the countrymen of the Oneida's hapless crew.

THE LESSON OF THE HOUR.

It was remarked the other day in this journal, that, under a wise policy of protection, the country had fostered the cotton manufacture of New England into a growth of such substantial strength that "now, the cotton spinners care little for the support which, in former years, was vitally necessary to their existence." To which the Chicago *Tribune* replied, "Why, then, continue the protecting duty?" Certainly,—if our premises are well founded, in the actual present ability of those manufacturing interests to defy all foreign competition, and we believe such to be the fact—the doctrine of protection for domestic industry, properly under stood, would not insist upon continuing the favorable discriminations which its theory demands only for such interests as would go down in the rivalry if unassisted. Indeed, it would be an abuse, a gross perversion of the doctrine to insist upon its application to cases which have no need for its friendly nurture. We cheerfully grant that this would go beyond the just claims of any reasonable supporter of the protective policy. Nay, it is alike the interest and the duty of protectionists to insist as well that protection shall cease when it becomes superfluous, as that it shall not be withheld whenever essential to the permanent establishment of any struggling specialty of American labor. It is only in this way that we can logically defend our ground. We weaken a sound position when we needlessly and thoughtlessly attempt also to cover an indefensible point, or more ground than properly belongs to us.

It is more probable that we have correctly estimated the inherent strength of the principal manufacturing interest of New England, since we have perceived that, throughout the tariff discussions of the present session of Congress, more than one of the immediate representatives of that interest on the floor of the House has expressed the same idea in his votes upon the bill. So many New England members have given their support, directly or indirectly, to the various propositions of the avowed free-traders and their revenue-tariff allies, for the reduction of rates upon nearly every article considered, that the fact may very reasonably be accepted as proof of their indifference to a continuance of the protective policy, so far as it relates to their own immediate interests. They give the country, by such votes, fair notice that they do not ask for its protection for themselves. This being the case, the need for such protection, the justification for its exercise, no longer stands, and it becomes the duty of all who would be sincerely and logically consistent in upholding that beneficent theory, to draw off from a position which no longer needs their defence. If the manufacturers of New England do not need us,—and their current votes tell a plain story on that point,—no member, who is a protectionist from principle alone, should consider their special interests for another hour. For the moment will have come to abandon that part of the field which can defend itself without our aid. The case is made still stronger when the New England members are not only indifferent to our friendship, but improve every opportunity to strike hands with the avowed enemies of the protective policy.

—Clearly, the situation should be well considered by our friends in the House. How much longer can they afford to peril the principle, by insisting upon its wholly needless and illogical application? How much longer before they will discover that false friends, selfish and treacherous allies, who abuse their position to stab us in the back, are the worst enemies that protection can suffer from? Whosoever is not with us, is against us, and the quicker that truth shall be recognized, the better for all sides.

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.

The editor of the Clarion *Democrat*, Mr. Robert B. Brown, was the Democratic Representative from that county in the recent Legislature. In his last week's paper he makes the following remarkable statements:

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has for several years, had agents at Harrisburg, who made contracts with members for their votes for the session—generally employing a majority of the members of both Houses for about $500 each. This ring of roosters, thus formed, were bound to vote for all bills the agents who hired them directed, and against all measures he desired defeated. This arrangement was formerly kept rather secret. But during last session it became so public that when the charge was made on the floor of the House, no one attempted to deny it. Even the agents who bribed the members, instead of keeping out of public view as much as possible—as was their previous custom—boldly walked about the floor of the House, and personally directed their liverings how to vote. They were continually seen at the desks of the clerks and reporters, handling official papers, and directing the kind of reports which should be sent for publication in the daily papers. At the end of the session it has become as customary for certain members to call on their ring agents for their pay, as it is to go to the Treasurer's office to receive their salary. The night previous to the last adjournment the railroad ring was paid off in a certain room, in a leading hotel. Only one man was admitted at a time, but they were taken in and sent out as regularly as customers at a barber shop. An outsider, observing the performance as he passed along the hall occasionally, declared the roosters who were standing around, waiting their turn, by calling out "Next!" each time a member came out of the room.

These agents or borers have become so proficient in the business, that they take contracts for putting through bills for a sum agreed upon, which have no connection with railroads: and then compel their ring to put them through—alleging that it is a part of the contract made for the session. Last year we heard a ring leader attempting to make a credulous country member believe that the cattle bill was included in the $300 arrangement. Thus the fellows make large speculations for themselves on railroad capital.

The above named ring, is not given as the only, or even the chief of sinners in this respect. There are many other rings formed by the members themselves, and a bill of any importance is "pinched" in committee, and at every stage of its proceedings through both Houses.

23RD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

(For the Gazette.)

If Mr. Phelps is to be ignored and a successor is to come from Allegheny city, Dr. Thomas F. Dale would be the choice of the people. This communication is written without any consultation with Dr. Dale, and whether he would consent to the use of his name in this connection is without my knowledge, but should he consent to submit his name in the coming contest, there is no man in the whole district who would bring a greater amount of character and competent ability into the service of his constituents, and should Dr. Dale consent to the use of his name, measures decisive will at once be taken to make it a success.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Another Letter from Treasurer Spinner.

Treasurer Spinner has written an interesting letter to A. B. Wilson, Esq., of New York, upon National banks and specie payments, from which we quote:

TREASURY OF UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, April 18, 1870.

* * * I have some fixed maxims in regard to Government. One is that *a Government has no business to do business.* As I have considered the issuing of paper money a kind of banking business, and feeling a jealousy that the Government might abuse the power of a great moneyed corporation, I have, therefore, preferred the plan of having the currency of the country supplied by the National banks. I have believed that so great a number of these institutions could not act in concert for evil, and that they therefore would not be so dangerous to our institutions as a single machine managed perhaps as a political power and for political purposes by the Government, or a single banking institution, like the late Bank of the United States. But I confess that the recent conduct and present attitude of these banks has gone a long way toward satisfying me, as it has no doubt many thousands of other minds, that your views carried out may, after all, be for the best interests of the people. * * *

The Treasurer of the United States is required by law to redeem the notes of a National bank that may fail, and it is immaterial whether the securities lodged with him for the purpose are sufficient or not. If there is loss, it is to the United States and not to the bill-holder. On the failure of a National bank to redeem its circulating notes, the Treasurer of the United States virtually becomes the cashier of such bank, so far at least as the redemption of its circulating notes are concerned. The notes of broken National banks are worth more than banks in good standing, because they can be converted into "greenbacks," while good bank notes cannot be so converted.

This fact is what now prevents the resumption of specie payments. The Government could at any time arrange matters so as to be able to resume in ninety days were it not for its endorsement of the National bank notes. But the banks are not prepared, and they manifest no disposition to prepare themselves for an honest resumption of specie payments. Should the Government resume under such circumstances, and the banks refuse to do so, the effect would be to throw the redemption of all the circulating notes of the banks so refusing upon this office. Such a load at such a time would probably be too heavy for the Government to carry, and a relapse would follow. So you see the banks have it in their power to prevent resumption; they will probably so prevent until they shall deem it their interest to permit it, or until they shall be forced into it by an act of Congress. Having these facts in view, I have therefore favored the passage of a law to compel the banks to be prepared for resumption on a day fixed in the future. Without some such enactment I fear the day of resumption of specie payments is further off than you and I would wish it to be, unless your project of withdrawing all the National bank notes from circulation and replacing them with United States notes succeeds. * *

Gold and silver are both a legal tender in the United States. So far as I know our country is the only one that persists in maintaining a dual standard of values. In other countries either gold or silver is the legal standard, and they have changed from the one to the other. In our country our silver standard was below the value fixed in commerce. The consequence was that our silver coin left our shores and went to foreign countries. Congress, instead of making gold the legal standard, kept up the double standard, and on February 21, 1853, passed a law reducing the silver half dollar from 208 grains to 192 grains, and all the lower denominations the silver dollar in the same ratio. All *this* fractional coin was, however, declared to be a legal tender only for amounts under five dollars. The silver dollar asserts itself to-day; it cannot be bought at par with a gold dollar. The fractional parts of the silver dollar coined before 1853 are still worth more than their nominal equivalent in gold. The reason why the fractional parts of a dollar are not at par with a gold dollar is, therefore, because the two half silver dollars of recent coinages are about 7 per cent. short of a silver dollar or the fractional parts of a silver dollar coined before 1853, and not because the supply in our market is greater than "the supply of gold." Your argument near the top of page 14, of your second pamphlet, has failed to convince me, because the cases as stated by you are not analogous. You there say: "The allegations that the issue and management of a National currency opens the door for fraud or party abuse, applies with exactly the same force to the coinage and management of gold and silver currency." The gold or silver contained in coin is intrinsically worth nearly as much as the nominal value of the coin, and that the bullion for its coinage must be bought at this high price; while paper money of the same *nominal* value has little *intrinsic* value, and can be produced in vast amounts at very little cost. The cases of the issuing of a gold and silver currency and one of paper by the Government, therefore bear very little, if any, analogy to each other.

* * * *

The bonds held in this office to secure the prompt payment and redemption of the circulating notes of the National bank, are not held to pay such notes of a broken bank when presented for payment from the avails of the sale of the bonds, but to indemnify the United States for redeeming such notes. The notes must be redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States at once, whenever presented for payment *whether the security held for their redemption is sufficient or not.* The security is not, therefore, a "*certain amount,*" but *is perfect for the whole amount.* The Government has undertaken to pay the notes of all defaulting National banks on the same terms that it redeems its own notes.

In other words, the Government guarantees that its six per cent. stock deposited by the banks to secure the redemption of the circulating notes shall at all times be worth ninety cents on the dollar, and that if they fail to bring that price on a sale to redeem the notes of a defaulting bank, *the Government must pay the difference.*

When an impartial history shall be written, it will record the fact that next to the valor of our soldiers and sailors, and the self-sacrificing disposition of the loyal people, the indomitable will and great power of organization of Stanton, and the financial skill of Chase, did more than all other men and things combined to save this nation from destruction.

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

The Banks and the Funding Bill.

Treasurer Spinner has written another letter, to a New Jersey banker, from which we quote:

Now, let us look at your own particular grief. You say your bank "holds $35,000 in United States bonds due in 1881, on which she paid a premium in March, 1865, of nearly $4,000, because she thought those bonds had sixteen years to run, and during that time the Government would not disturb them."

The bill now pending does not propose to disturb them. You may continue to hold them, and continue to receive in the future, as you have in the past, your six per cent. per annum interest in gold, or you may sell them, and at present rates receive more than their full value in gold. You say for your bank that "she acknowledges that the Government has the power to compel her to substitute a four, four and a half, or five per cent. bond for these," meaning the bonds of 1861, "but she is unable yet to discover how it can be done in honor, justice and good faith." You seem, from your stand point, to see that a great injustice is about to be done to your bank. The people will, however, be apt to take your own statement of the case, and, after doing a little cyphering, will say to you that their view of the case is that your bank bought these bonds at 111 in currency at a time when gold stood at 201, which would be equal to about to 55½ in gold; that you have since then received back again on the nominal amount for interest thirty per cent. in gold; that you bought these stocks with your own circulating notes, on which you have not paid one cent of interest, and that you can now sell these bonds above par in gold, and that should you so sell them you will receive and have received on the $25,000 of United States stock so purchased, held and sold by you $45,500 in gold; for which you paid, five years ago, in then gold prices, $18,425, thereby making a clear profit, less duties and taxes, on this single little investment of over $37,000.

Now, there are few people who would not like to have the Government "honor" them with just such "justice and good faith." The under is the one who should be disposed to find fault with such treatment. It is doubted whether any individual man would. But you speak for the bank, and banks have been said to be soulless, and the case under consideration does not go very far in disproving the saying. To-day a gentleman said in my hearing "that not a single corporal's guard could be found voting for the funding bill now before the House unless the section in regard to the banks should be stricken out." I don't believe it, and I won't believe it until I see it; and then we shall see what we shall see—what the people will have to say on the subject. Being a bank stockholder, my interests are identical with others who, like me, have an interest in national banks. I am, therefore, in no sense the enemy of these banks; on the contrary, I would have them continue to live and prosper; and it is for this very reason that I would have them cheerfully give their assent to the best bargain for a final settlement that will probably again be offered for their acceptance.

Legislation for the Indians.

The following letter has been addressed by General W. B. Hazen to Hon. Mr. Welch, and sent for publication by the writer:

HURON, Ohio, Saturday, April 16, 1870.

My Dear Mr. Welch:

Without the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, I am nevertheless constrained to address you, having seen mention of the measures you are now urging before Congress respecting Indian matters, feeling that my experience and interest in this subject may make my views in some possible way useful.

The plan of Commissioners or Governors to control Indian matters on the spot and in their own presence, and to hold continuous control, is certainly the only one that promises satisfactory results. It is taken for granted that the reservation plan has been already, or will be, adopted, as without it no good can come in the business in any event. If this committee is merely advisory, no good can come of it, for they can never become well enough informed to give correct advice. This information can only be gained by long actual acquaintance with the Indians. Owing to their ignorance and superstitions the application of ordinary abstract reasons cannot be made to them, and in consequence everything to promise success must be based on experience.

The Government heretofore has relieved or changed its servants in this work before they have learned themselves what to do. For the same reason, a Commission sent occasionally among them to learn what is necessary, never does learn, for it would take years, and they only see him in one phase, that of the "good Indian." What is really necessary is a live, capable, conscientious set of Governors to be at work first to locate and then to Christianize or humanize the Indian, teaching them our industries, and who will have full assurance of permanence in their work. It now becomes necessary to make choice of these Governors, and mistake, in this particular would be fatal.

It may be well for you to know that the old "Indian Ring" is now in Washington watching this measure with great interest, hoping this matter may pass to them by default, and that they may get their own instruments appointed to these places. Good bye to the Indian should this happen. Too much care cannot be given to this subject. Such men as Rev. Enoch Hoag, rare to find, it is true, only should be appointed, who, with known integrity and practical ability, are actuated by Christian duty, and will actually devote their lives to the work. The Jesuits, who have done more than any other people in this, added to their high degree of scholarly attainments. I am certain that with like means we can reach similar results. It is proper to add that much of this work will require military aid, and some plan should be adopted to insure harmony.

I am yours truly, W. B. HAZEN.

THE largest farm in England consists of 3,000 acres, and belongs to a man with the Yankee name of Samuel Jones. In its cultivation he follows the "four course" system, the whole extent of the farm being divided into four great crops—750 acres of wheat, 550 to barley and oats, 750 to seeds, beans, peas, etc., and 750 to roots. His live stock is valued as follows: Sheep $35,000, horses $15,000, bullocks $12,000, pigs $2,500. The oilcake and corn purchased annually amounts to $20,000, and artificial fertilizers about $8,000. The entire cost of manure, in various forms used, annually costs about $15,000. Sheep are claimed as the most profitable stock he keeps, from which are realized about $20,000 a year. His income from the whole farm, though not stated, can be little less than $10,000.

THE Armstrong *Republican* says:

If the Senator from this district intends to resign his seat in the Senate of Pennsylvania, (which he most undoubtedly should do) we hope he will not put it off until the last moment, but give the people plenty of time, so that care may be taken in the selection of his successor. Our past experience has taught us a lesson, and there should be no haste in a matter so important.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK
In the city, in the way of
FRESH AND PURE DRUGS
Will be found at the corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets,
AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
Where you will find Family Medicines, Imported Soaps, Perfumes, Colognes of every kind, sold at the very lowest prices. Also, Squire's Granulated Bi Carb, Potassia, sold at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

PROSTRATION PLAYED OUT.
Violent purgatives, emetics, saltrants, blistering and bleeding have had their day.
The sick can no longer be persuaded that the best way to cure them is to destroy the little strength that disease has left them.
Dyspeptics instead of dosing themselves with Epsom salts, aloes, colycinth, jalap, and other powerful cathartics, tone their digestive organs and regulate their bowels with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.
Persons of bilious habit, instead of throwing the whole glandular system into a state of morbid irritation with mercurial poison, seek relief, and find it, in the operation of that wholesome vegetable alterative upon the disordered liver.
Nervous sufferers, irremulous, weak and despondent, recruit their shattered energies with a course of the great invigorant, and bless the day when the adulterated liquors of commerce were superseded by a medicated stimulant, perfectly efficient and entirely harmless.
Travelers by land and sea rejoice in the possession of an agreeable corrective, which protects them from the evil effects of malaria, from sea sickness, and from the disturbing influences of changes of temperature and climate of water.
The weak and debilitated feel their strength return, and their appetite improved by using, appetizing, gently exhilerating action.
It is the only stimulant which cautious physicians can conscientiously recommend to ladies in delicate health, or to the aged and decrepid.
There is not a city, town, or thinly settled on the American continent, where it is not recognized as a household remedy, and a safeguard against epidemics; and, in short, wherever there is intelligence, prudence and common sense, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is pronounced a standard specific, for which, in the whole range of pharmacy, there is no substitute or equivalent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
Iron and Wood Working
MACHINERY.
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists Tools.
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING.
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill supplies.
A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

SPECTACLES.
The Eye.
Dr. FRANKS, the celebrated Lecturer on the Eye, and Manufacturer of Patent and Improved Spectacles, has returned to Pittsburgh, and is now at the ST. CLAIR HOTEL, where he adjusts his far famed Spectacles to defective vision from an examination of the eye alone, so as to suit equally well by day as by artificial light without fatigue, from 15 to 25 years. Dr. F. may be professionally consulted on all diseases of the Human Eye. And has a large stock of his Spectacles and Eye Glasses for sale. About 4,000 pairs of these Spectacles were sold on Dr. Franks last visit in the space of three months giving the most entire satisfaction to all, as the medical gentlemen and citizens of Pittsburgh have by certificate testified.
Office, ROOM 224, St. Clair Hotel. Ladies' entrance on Penn street. apl5:ST TH

REYNOLDS, STEEN & CO.,
124 Wood Street,
Importers and Dealers in
French China, Fine Cut Glass,
AND
QUEENSWARE.
The largest assortment in New York prices.

PEARL STEAM FLOURING MILLS,
R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
Manufacturers of the following celebrated brands of Flour:
3 Star Green Wrapper unequaled Pastry Flour.
2 Star Blue Brand, A No. 1 Extra Family Flour that gives entire satisfaction.
1 Star Red Brand, a good Family Flour superior to any of the same grade in the market.
All brands warranted as represented.
April 26, 1870.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES
AT
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S
101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.
$30 Watch for.....$25.00.
$35 Watch for.....$30.00.
$40 Watch for.....$32.00.
$45 Watch for.....$35.00.
$60 Watch for.....$50.00.
$75 Watch for.....$65.00.
All other Watches reduced in same proportion. An elegant assortment of GOLD CHAINS on hand. Call and purchase now. ap23

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY. ALBERT HIGBY. ROBT. M. CUST.
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 LIBERTY ST.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line, is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods. ap1 v43

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
146 Grant street.

FLUTING MACHINES.
The best and cheapest Fluting Machine in the market. Price $6.00 each machine. Call and see them at
JAMES BOWN'S,
136 Wood Street.

PINCHING IRONS.
I have just received an assortment of Pinching Irons, an article used very much in the east by the ladies for curling their hair. For sale by
JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood Street.

BUTCHERS, TAKE NOTICE!
I have the finest assortment of Circular Spring Balances, with glass sash and enameled fronts, complete in every part and warranted, for sale.
JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood street.

CANE POLES.
I have a fine assortment of Cane Poles left over from last year, which I offer at a very low price. Parties wanting should order early, so as to insure their orders being filled.
JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
THE BEST BARGAINS
OFFERED
This Season.
AT 20 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AN EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIRS FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS.
MEN'S HEAVY BRITISH COTTON SOCKS.
AT 25 CENTS.
MEN'S HEAVY FRENCH COTTON SOCKS.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh22

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
AT
Prices Unknown Since 1861!
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75.
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
SASHES,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
LADIES' FANCY BOWS.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.
77 & 79 MARKET STREET
mh22

ON A PAR
WITH GOLD.
WE NOW OFFER OUR
NEW STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine Our Goods and Prices.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
ap22

ESTABLISHED 1831.
LOGAN, GREGG & Co.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
52 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Spring Goods,
Hoes, Rakes,
Forks, Scythes,
Snaths, &c
Merchants are invited to examine our stock when in the city.
Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

REMOVAL
S. P. SHRIVER & CO.
Have removed from their old stand, Nos. 47 and 49 SMITHFIELD, to their Warehouse
Nos. 259 and 261 Liberty Street,
ABOVE THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET,
Where they will be pleased to see all their old friends and customers.

S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,
259 and 261 Liberty Street.
ap14:v85

WHEELER'S
PATENT STAMP CANCELERS.
EDWIN STEVENS,
No. 41 S. Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.
All orders will be filled through this office for this State. ap1:v42

STONE
Water Pipes,
CHIMNEY TOPS,
Hot Air and Chimney Flues, &c.
A LARGE AND FULL
Assortment Constantly on Hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
133 SECOND AVENUE.
ap21:w3l

T. T. T.
TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice extant.
Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It preserves and whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and soothes the Gums!
Purifies and perfumes the breath!
Prevents accumulation of Tartar!
Cleans and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
It is a superior article for Children!
Sold by all Druggists and Dentists.
Proprietor, A. M. WILSON, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. Jas5:TTHS

NOTICE.—The Books for the subscription of Stock of the
Crystal Spring Ice Manufacturing and Storage Company,
Are now opened at the Mechanics' Savings Bank, No. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET. This company is chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and have the exclusive right of Manufacturing Ice in the County of Allegheny by Carro's celebrated French Patent.
JAMES BLACKMORE, President.
ap25

DREKA.
Importer and retail dealer in
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING, PARTY AND BUSINESS
CARD ENGRAVING
MONOGRAMS, ARMS, ILLUMINATING, &c
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.
1,033 Chestnut St., Phila.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE HEADACHE.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE CONSTIVENESS.
Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1.00 per bottle.
Depot, 1301 Market street. M. MARSHALL & Co., Druggists, Proprietors.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by GEO. A. KELLY, Pittsburgh. fe4:s99-T.TH.S

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
AT 37½ CENTS,
BLACK POPLIN ALPACA,
QUITE A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.
WASH POPLINS
VERY CHEAP.
AT 22 CENTS,
DOUBLE WIDTH POPLINS.
A GREAT BARGAIN.
AT 22 CENTS,
Yard Wide Feather Ticking.
AT 12½ CENTS,
EXTRA HEAVY 4-4 SHEETING.
AT 12½ CENTS,
Yard Wide Soft Finish Muslin.
CURTAIN DAMASKS,
Wholesale and Retail
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

OFFICE OF THE
SUPERINT'T OF ALLEGHENY CO. WORKHOUSE,
April 20th, 1870.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH A resolution, passed by the Inspectors of the Allegheny county Prison, the fifth section of the Act of Assembly, approved the 1st day of February, A. D. 1866, being an act supplementary to an act,

"For the Better Management of the Allegheny County Prison,"

Is hereby published and reads as follows:

"That when the arrangements are completed for the reception of inmates, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to transfer from the County Prison to the Workhouse all persons having more than ten days to serve, who shall have been committed for vagrancy, drunkenness, or disorderly conduct, and also such other persons as the court of criminal jurisdiction of Allegheny county may direct to be transferred; and thereafter, when any person or persons shall be convicted in said Court of any offense, the punishment whereof, by existing laws, is or may be imprisonment in the County Jail, said Court may sentence such person or persons to either the said Jail or Workhouse, as its discretion, and all committing magistrates in said County thereafter shall sentence to the Workhouse all persons convicted of vagrancy, drunkenness, or disorderly conduct, or of any other offense for which they may now be sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail, there to be fed and clothed, and treated as provided for in this act, and the rules and regulations of said House."

And as the arrangements are now completed for the reception of MALE convicts into the Workhouse, it is recommended to and urged upon all committing magistrates throughout the county to extend the time for which parties are to be sent to said Workhouse to as long a period as possibly consistent with justice. It is especially essential that all parties, generally known as "old offenders," for their benefit, as well as that of the community and the institution itself, be committed for the longest period which the laws will allow.

HENRY CORDIER,
Supt. of the Allegheny County Workhouse.
CLAIRMONT. ap22:w3&d&T

Genuine Preparations.
From the Celebrated House of
PETER SQUIRE, London
Granular Effervescent Bi-Carb, Potassa, Bromide Potassa, Iodide Potassa. Citrate Iron and Quinine. Bromide Ammonium, Carb. Lithia, Vichy Salt, Kissingen Salt, Cit. Magnesia, Seidlitz Powders, &c.—To protect Physicians and the Public from spurious articles of this character, purporting to be "direct importations"—all bottles of the genuine will in future bear a strap label over the cork, with the address and *fac-simile* signature of the manufacturer, P. SQUIRE; and on the side his trade mark, and also address of the Importer and Sole Agent,
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Smithfield St. and 4th Ave.

P. S.—We have received our usual Spring supply of MINERAL WATERS, Saratoga, Stat, Congress, Kissingen, &c., &c. Also, another supply of Astringent Red Gum Lozenges, and Muriate of Ammoniate Lozenges, which have proved such a great success in England

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Murtland,
Wm. T. Shannon, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, Jas. D. Kelly,
Chas. H. Leech, Wm. Floyd.
John Floyd.
This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.
jn28:6

GOLD,
SILVER AND COUPONS,
Bought at Highest Prices.
PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue
my19

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 27, 1870.

Money easy at 4@5, with some exceptions at 3.

Sterling quiet and firm at 9½@9¾.

Gold active and firmer: opened at 13¾, touched 14¾ and closed at 14⅛@14¾.

Carrying rates 2@6 per cent. Clearances $58,000,000.

Governments active and higher. Coupons of '81, 16¼@16⅝; do '62, 14⅞@15; do '64, 15⅛@15⅜; do '65, 14@14⅛; do new, 12⅜@12⅝; do '67, 12⅜@12½; do '68, 12⅜@13; 10-40s, 108@108⅜; currency, 6s, 124@125.

The Sub-Treasury bought $1,000,000 at 109 70-100@110 20-100.

State bonds dull: Missouris, 93⅜; old Tennessees, 58⅝; new do, 56⅛; old Virginias, 69¾; old North Carolinas, 47; new do, 23¾.

Stocks active and higher, closing strong. At one time during the day cash stock of Northwestern common was worth one per cent. more than regular, and a number of parties defaulting for stock deliveries were brought in under the rule.

Canton, 52¾; Cumberland, 31½; Western Union Telegraph, 36; Quicksilver, 8½; Mariposa, 4¾; Pacific Mail, 42½; Adams Express, 62½; Wells, 20¾; American, 38½; Pacific Mail, 42½; New York Central, 95¾; Scrip, 92½; 92½; Erie, 24; Hudson River, 144½; Reading, 88¼; Michigan Central, 125; Lake Shore, 95¼; Illinois Central, 137; Pittsburgh, 105; North Western, 77¾; do. preferred, 88½; Rhode Island, 120½; New Jersey Central, 108, St. Paul, 62¾; do. preferred, 77; Wabash, 54½; do. preferred, 76½; Fort Wayne, 93; C. & A., 114½; Illinois Central, 114; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; C. C. & C., 78½; St. Joe, 12½; do preferred, 111, C. C. & I. C., 19¾.

Gold prices: Copper Falls 5; Quincy 18.

Sub-Treasury balance: gold $84,511,375; currency $2,745,593; general balance $87,879,317. Exports for the week $3,308,547. Considerable amounts of silver have been received from Canada lately, having been bought by foreign bankers, and the shipment of it to Europe will precede the export of gold.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1870.

The markets in a general way are devoid of anything new or important, nothing at least worthy of special notice. There is a continued steady demand for most of the leading staples, and a fair volume of business in the aggregate, while in regard to values there are no important changes. Groceries, firmer, particularly Sugars, Syrups and Coffees, all of which have advanced, and there is a good demand notwithstanding the advance, all the leading houses report having as many orders as they can fill. The excitement in flour has almost subsided, and those who have been operating in expectation of a material advance, are destined to be sadly disappointed; there is too much of it in the country for anything like high prices, and what is true of flour is equally applicable to grain, and some other articles of minor importance. While there is no excitement in provisions the market is strong with a steady jobbing demand, and Lard is higher, and with this we may expect an advance in Lard Oil, as the latter must go with the former. There is rather more inquiry for Dried Fruit, as is always the case at this season of the year, but the stock in this market is very large, and it is probable that some of it, particularly Peaches, will have to be carried over.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 65@70c.

ASHES—Firm, but unchanged; Common Soda Ash, 5c; refined do 4½; Pearls 9@9½; Pots 7¾.

APPLES—Supply is pretty well reduced, and the stock will soon be exhausted; sales at $4@5 per bbl.

BUTTER—Is coming in pretty freely, and the warm weather has a tendency to demoralize dealers, who are anxious to sell and keep their stock down as much as possible. Prime to choice roll may be quoted at 33@35, while common truck does not seem to be wanted at any price.

BEANS—Dull and neglected but unchanged—$1.50@2 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's Belle Berries at $20 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is, if anything, a shade stronger, but without quotable change as yet. Standard brands, 23 for round lots, and 24¼@25 for small lots.

CORNMEAL—Is firmer in sympathy with corn, but unchanged at 95@$1 per bushel as to quality.

CHEESE—Firm, with sales of Ohio Factory at 15@16½; and Ohio Goshen at 17¼@18—New York Goshen, 18¾@19.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville Cement at $3@$3½ per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—We can report sales of Apples at 6@6½; Peaches at 7@8 for quarters, and 9@9¼ for halves. Blackberries, 12@13 cts.

EGGS—Demand, if anything, is a shade better, while prices are unchanged, 16@16 cts.

FEATHERS—Sales of live geese feathers, at 80@85 cts.

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged—demand fair but the stock is increasing, the arrivals for some days past being larger than usual. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $6@6¼ for spring; $6.50@6 for winter, and $7@7.50 for fancy brands. Rye flour, firm at $5.

GROCERIES—Market active and firmer, with an advance since the date of our last report, in Sugars, Coffees, Syrups and Rice, and New Orleans Molasses is strong at quotations. Following quotations are corrected up to date:

SUGARS—New Orleans, fair, 10¾; good, 11¾; prime, 11¾; choice, 12; Cubes, 10@11; Porto Rico, 10¼@12. Refined, A Coffee, 13; B, 12¾; Extra, C, 12¾; Crushed and Granulated, 13¾.

MOLASSES—New Crop New Orleans Molasses, 80@85c; Porto Rico, 65@75.

SYRUPS—Perfection, 85; Silver Drips, 68; White Diamond, 85; Golden, 65; Lovering, 65. Ocean Spray, 85.

COFFEE—Fair to Good Rio, 20@21; Prime, 22; Choice, 23.

RICE—Carolina, 7½@8c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, $1.00@1.50, G. P., $1.10 to 1.60. Imperial, $1.40 to 1.60. Oolong, 85 to $1.45. Sun Chong, 90c to $1.22.

STARCH—Pearl, 6; Satin Gloss, 11¼c, and Corn Starch, 12c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$8.00 per case.

FRUITS—New Layer Raisins, $4.00 per box; Prunes, 13c; Currants 13¼c; Valencia Raisins, 16c.

SPICES—Cassia, 65c; Cloves, 40c; grain Pepper, 33; Allspice, 30c; Nutmegs, $1.40.

BAR LEAD—10½c; Shot, $2.60 per bag.

SOAPS—"Babbit's," 11¾c; "Oakely's," 10c; Rosin, 4 to 7c; "Dobbin's," 15c; Wax, 30; Chom. Olive, 7½c.

CANDLES—Mould, 12½c; Star, 22c.

BI CARB SODA—$6 per 100.

FISH—No. 1 Mackrel, $30 per bbl No. 2 do, $19; No. 3 do, $16. Lake Herring: $4.25; White Fish, $9.00.

GRAIN—The mills are getting in considerable wheat from the west, but there is no stock in the hands of dealers; we continue to quote fair to prime red at $1,14@1,18. Oats quiet and unchanged; 47@48 in first hands; 50@51 on wharf and track, and 53@55 in store. The inquiry for corn has fallen off somewhat, and while the market is scarcely as strong, prices are unchanged—85 for ear and 90 for shelled. Rye is quiet and unchanged; 90@97, nasi, and $1, finne. Barley, offerings light, but the demand is limited and prices are nominally unchanged; 85@90 for good to prime spring.

HAY—Baled is unchanged, ranging from $15 to $20 for fair to strictly prime timothy.

HUSKS—2¼@3c.

HOMINY—Market almost bare, but there is not much inquiry for it; may be quoted at $6@6¼ per bbl.

HIDES—Green salted, 10@11, do uncured, 7@8; dry flint, 22@24; green calf, 12½.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 is quoted firm at $1.30@1,31.

LIME—Eastern white, $1,75; Cleveland, $2.—Eastern white, $1,75; Cleveland, $2.

ONIONS—Market pretty well glutted, and little or no demand.

POTATOES—Sales of river potatoes at 35@40, and prime Lake Shore Peach Blows at 45@46.

PROVISIONS—Market steady, but with the exception of lard, which is higher, there is no important change to make in quotation. Shoulders, 12½ for plain; 13¾@14 for sugar cured; Hams, 16¼ for plain; 17½@18 for plain sugar cured, and 18¾ for ham-cased; Breakfast Bacon, 17¾. Dried Beef; 20. Mess Pork, $29. Lard, 17 in tierces and 17¾ in kegs.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10c.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¾; Oatmeal, $10.50 per bushel, $5.50 per bbl.

PEAS—$1.75@1,80 per bushel.

SALT—Sales car load lots at $1.65@1,70, with the usual advance in store.

SEEDS—The demand for Clover and Timothy and Clover is falling off, the season being almost over, and the sales are growing smaller every day; prices are unchanged; $6@6½ for the former and $2½ for the latter. Flaxseed, $2,15.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1870.

The market is hardly as strong as it was yesterday, both crude and refined being a shade weaker, and the latter for early deliveries, is a fraction lower. The feeling, however, continues better, operators generally being somewhat encouraged by the course of the market during the past ten days, and the prospect for the future, although not all that could be desired, are brighter than they have been at any time this year. Crude is still too high for refined, but it is closer to a manufacturing basis than it has been for sometime, and, besides, some of our refiners bought when it was lower, and consequently are now in condition to take advantage of the market. As noted in our last report, the inquiry for refined emanates almost entirely from exporters, from which it is evident that they have orders to buy, and what is better still the foreign markets are improving. Antwerp being quoted today at 53¾.

CRUDE.

Sale 2,000 bbls seller May at 11¾; 2,000 seller June at 11¾; and 5,000 buyer all year at 14¾. These figures show an advance as compared with yesterday, but the market was reported offish this evening, as compared with the early part of the day.

REFINED.

April sold down to 26 to-day, but subsequently reacted and sold up to 26¾. Sales 2,000 bbls, last half of May, 25¾; and 5,000 bbls, first half of June, at 26¼—26¾ bid for last half. June and July 27 bid; August to December 28¾ bid; June to August, 27¾ bid.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Brilliant Oil Works 240 bbls, on account Lockhart, F & Co; A. R. Mills 80, on account W. Barker; Enfield Oil Works 80, on account Geo. Paist; Jas. Wilkins 320, on account Phila & Boston Pet. Co; Sunbeam Oil Works 80, on account T. Hackett; D. Biv & Co. 50, on account same.

Total..... 850 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 1,185 bbls refined to Wardens, Frew & Co., Phila.

Citizens Oil Works 1,047 bbls refined to Tack Bro., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan, S. & Co, 200 bbls refined to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Braun & Wagner, 350 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Total..... 2,880 bbls.

SHIPMENTS EAST AT ALLEGHENY DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil Refining Co., 953 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Brooks, R & Co., 129 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phil'a.

Total..... 1,082 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Cotton heavy and lower; sales of 1,600 bales at 25¾c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts of 12,420 bbls; a shade firmer; sales of 7,100 bbls at $4,65@4,75 for superfine State western, $4,85@5,45 for extra State, $4,80@5,50 for extra western, $5,30@5,60 for white wheat extra, $5,25@6 for extra St. Louis, $6@8 for good choice do. Rye flour steady; sales of 150 bbls at $4,25@5,40. Corn meal quiet. Wheat, unchanged; sales of 2500 bbls western at $1,05½@1,06 free. Wheat; receipts of 62,060 bushels; active export and milling demand; 1@2c advance; sales of 156,000 bush at $1,15@1,15 for No 2 spring, $1,18@1,19¼ for No 1 spring, $1,22½ for winter red Illinois, $1,25@1,27½ for winter red and amber western. Rye quiet and steady. Barley dull and without change. Oats; receipts of 11,125 bushels; in moderate request; unchanged, sales of 31,000 bush; 60@62½c for western in store, afloat 60@66c for Ohio State. Corn unchanged; sales of 37,000 bush at $1,10@1,12 for new mixed western, $1,08 for inferior do., $1,14 for western yellow, $1,15 for old mixed western afloat, $1,15½ for round yellow. Leather—Hemlock dull and drooping at 28½@29c for Buenos and Rio Grande. Wool in favor of buyers; sales of 840,000 pounds at 45½@52½c for domestic fleece, 28c for unwashed, 37½ @47c for pulled. Hops quiet and firm. Hay 85@90c for shipping, and $1,05@1,20 for retail lots. Coffee quiet. Molasses dull, with sales of 100 hhds clayed at 38c. Sugar firm, with sales 1200 hhds Cuba at 9@9 10; and 100 hhds Porto Rico at 10c. Rice lower, with sales of Carolina at 6@7 cents. Petroleum firm at 15c for crude and 26½c for refined. Coal—80,000 tons Scranton sold at auction to-day; lump $4,20 to $4,35½, steamboat $4,10@4,25, grate $4,40@4,45, egg $4,52½ and $4,57½, stone $5,25@5,30, chestnut $4,27@4,32½; decline in all descriptions except lump. Sheathing copper steady at 33c. Ingot copper dull at 18¾@19c for Baltimore and Lake. Pig iron active and firm at $33@36 for Scotch and $31@34 for American. Bar dull at $75 for refined English and American. Sheet steady at 11@12c gold for Russia. Nails dull at $4,18@4,37½ for cut, $5,62½@5,87 for clinch and 236@25c for horse shoe. Pork firmer, with sales of 1400 barrels of mess at $28,37½@28,50, prime at $21,00@22,25 and prime jobbing lots at $23,00@25 for prime mess for May and June at $28,50. Beef steady; sales of 700 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess, $14@17,50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef in fair request; sales 500 tcs at $24@28 for prime mess, $29@30 for india mess. Beef hams steady; sales of 100 bbls at $28@33 for new. Middles quiet and firm; sales of 30 boxes long clear at 15c. Cut meats steady; sales of 300 pkgs at 10¼@12c for shoulders and 15@17c for hams. Lard firmer; sales of 450 tcs at 15¾@16¼ for steam and 16¾@ 17¾c for kettle; also 500 tcs prime steam for May at 16¼c. Butter quiet and steady at 14@29c for Ohio. Cheese in better demand at 10@17c for fine grades to Liverpool more active; engagements of 60,000 bush wheat at 4d per steamer.

Later.—Flour closed a shade firmer, with a moderate export and home trade demand. Wheat fairly active at 1c advance for No 2 spring at $1,12@1,16. No 1 spring $1,19, in store winter red and amber western $1,22@1,25. Rye quiet and steady. Oats dull at 60c in store for western. 56@67c for Ohio. Corn quiet at $1,08@1,12 for new mixed western. Pork firmer; sales of 500 bbls of mess check Monday at $28,50, and 250 do for seller July at $28,50. Beef fairly active and firm. Cut meats steady with firm inquiry. Bacon nominal. Lard strong; sales of 1500 tierces of prime steam at 16¾c on spot, 16¼c seller May and June. Sugar steady at 10@10c.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Exchange unchanged. Flour firm, with fair business at yesterday's prices. Wheat irregular; investment in No. 2 entirely speculative; sales at 86@87½c closing outside; optional transactions liberal; prices fluctuating at 87@89¾c for seller May, 89@ 90¾c for seller June; other grades in the market were unsettled at 86c bid for cash, 88¾c bid for seller May, 89c asked. Corn: transactions liberal, at 86¾@87c for No. 2, 82@82½c for new; optional trading light, at 87c for No. 2 seller May; in afternoon market dull, at 87c for seller May. Oats active and prices easier, at 46@47c cash, 46c for buyer April, 45½c for seller April, 46c for seller May; closing quiet. Rye easier, closing at 75½@75¾. Barley dull. Highwines quiet, closing with sellers at $1,02, no buyers. Mess Pork fairly dead, closing at $28.50 mess, ordinary $28.50. Lard firm at 16@16½c. Sweet pickled hams steady 15@16c. Meats firm at 11c dry salted shoulders; 14c rough sides; 14½c short ribs; 15c short clear middle loose. Receipts—flour 3,400 bbls, wheat 16,982, corn 117,062, oats 10,708, barley 2,340, hogs 4,354. Shipments—do, 8 B Floyd & Co; 7 bbls eggs, F G Craighead; 4 do apples, Voigt, M & Co; 30 hogs, S Horner; 112 sks corn, Campbell & Coulson; 3 bbls eggs, 4 pkgs butter, J S Funk; 10 rolls leather, H Cameron; 7 pkgs eggs, 3 do butter, S Hestor; 7 bbls dry apples, 7 do. seed, 20 pkgs marketing, J D Strouse.

WHEELING PER BELLE, April 27.—1ot lumber, W C Armstrong; 14 hides, A & J Dickson; 66 sks potatoes, Canfield & K; 2 bbls eggs, J Duff & Son; 12 do do, W Flaccus & Son; 57 bales hay, J & W Fairley; 10 bxs cheese, J A Graff; 8 tgs d apples, McCullough, S & Co; 20 sks potatoes, McCracken, G & Co; 53 bdls paper, Pittsburgh Paper Manf Co; 9 bbls apples, Randolph & S; 59 sks corn, Geo Stewart; 6 pkgs butter and eggs, Head & M; 35 sks oats, 13 Duff & Son; 12 do potatoes, J C Christy; 1 roll leather, Clendening.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with 6 feet 8 inches in the channel. Weather clear and oppressively warm in the sun.

The Belle, from Wheeling, arrived and departed, and the Petrolia is the Wheeling packet to-day.

The Juniata arrived last night with an excellent trip and returns to Cincinnati again to-day. She is in all respects admirably adapted for the packet trade, and presents superior inducements to both passengers and shippers. She connects at Cincinnati with all the railroads and steamers for the South and West.

The Mollie Ebert, Capt. G. W. Ebert, will positively depart for New Orleans on Saturday. Shippers can rely on her leaving as announced.

The Camelia arrived from Nashville yesterday with a good trip. As will be seen by card, she will return to Nashville.

A new barge for the Shippers Barge Company, arrived from the Ohio yard yesterday and the two company expect another new barge from the same yard about the last of the week. As previously noted this company has bought the powerful tug Collier to do their towing, and they will commence receiving freight for St. Louis to-day.

The Sunshine arrived from Memphis for Pittsburgh with a good trip.

The Camelia will leave for Nashville this afternoon at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board or to

apl28 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

The Silver Spray will leave for Memphis and New Orleans this afternoon at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board or to

apl28 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

The Lake Superior was expected to arrive at Dubuque on Monday.

The Lorena, which boat left here for St. Louis on Saturday, with an agronial at or near the "Trap" and it was thought she would have to lighten.

—The St. Louis *Republican*, of Sunday, says: The Richmond is off the ways, and will be prepared to make regular trips about the middle of this week. The St. Marys from Pittsburgh has been reshipping freight for the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. The Church left last evening with about 300 tons of freight and went left for a heavy shipment of flour at Chester. To show the confidence of the insurance companies in the steamtiding of the Church and Wicks, it may be well to relate that they are both insured at the low rate of ten per cent., which rate is lower than for any boats in port.

—General Wetzel says that at such a time during the present summer as will be the least inconvenient to commerce on the river he will close the canal for about sixty days for the purpose of making some excavations which can not be otherwise made. This he does not expect to do, however, until after what is known as the July rise. Parties interested should consult with him as to the most favorable time consistent with general business interest.

—A lady passenger on the steamer Kenton, bound from New Orleans to Cincinnati, was robbed of $70. The money was taken from her state room, and was all she had. Upon the arrival of the boat at Louisville a young man, also a passenger, was arrested upon the charge of being implicated in the robbery and committed to prision.

—The St. Louis *Dispatch*, of Saturday, says: A few weeks ago flour was being shipped to New Orleans at the rate of five dollars for four barrels; yesterday they were shipping it for five barrels for four, and the reason they say they can stand it if the steamboat can.

—A flatboat containing 220 bales of cotton sunk at Brookfield's Bluff, Trinity river, a few day ago. The Ida Hoes passed Cincinnati Landing on the 17th, bound for Galveston. Trinity river was half bank high at Cincinnati, and weather rainy.

—Capts. Jas. Newton and Levi Smithers are about contracting at Cincinnati for a new boat for Gallapolis and Kanawha River trade.

—Edgar, the mate of the Celeste, who a few days since killed a negro deck hand, has been admitted to bail.

—Gustave Sthadel, formerly steward of the Henry Ames, aged 28 years, died in New Orleans on Friday last.

—The towboats Hawkeye and Ironsides left St. Louis for Pittsburgh on Monday.

—There is now 3¼ feet water to Fort Smith, and 5¾ to the mouth of Arkansas.

—The Argosy and Mary Davage left Cincinnati for St. Louis on Monday.

RIVER PACKETS.

EVANSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

FOR EVANSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.—The splendid passenger steamer CAMELIA.....H. C. MASON, Com'r. W. Barlow-ell, Clerk, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THURSDAY, April 28th, at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
ap28 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The splendid and commodious
MOLLIE EBERT.....Capt. G. W. EBERT, Clerk, Staadish Shepboard, will leave as above on SATURDAY, April 30th, at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
apl28 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

FOR CAIRO, ST. LOUIS & MISSOURI RIVER.—The new passenger steamer
FONTENELLE.....JOHN S. SHAW, Com'r.
Will leave as above on THIS DAY, April 27th.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
ap20 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid side-wheel JUNIATA, Capt. C. L. BRENNAN, will leave Pittsburgh for Cincinnati EVERY THURSDAY at 10 o'clock promptly. Returning, will leave Cincinnati EVERY SUNDAY at 12 M.
For freight or passage, apply on board or to
my17 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD
JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid sidewheel Steamer, ARLINGTON, DANIEL MOORE, Master, A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every TUESDAY at 12 M. promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, at 12 M. every FRIDAY.
For freight, passage, or other information, apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS
fe1 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated
CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF BRUSSELS.
Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to
WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 SMITHFIELD STREE ET.

LEGAL.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, No. 15, December Sessions, 1869. In the matter of the opening of Mill street, City of Pittsburgh.

And now, April 26, 1870, the Court appoint T. W. OVER, Esq., Commissioner in the above case, to hear the evidence offered by the parties interested and report the same to this Court with his opinion as to such modification of the report of viewers that should be made, if any, and a form of decree, &c.

BY THE COURT.

From the R cord:
JOSEPH BROWNE, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will attend to the duties of his above appointment at his office, No. 98 Fifth avenue, on the 9th DAY OF MAY, at 2 P. M. of said day, when and where all parties may attend.

J. W. OVER, Commissioner,
No. 98 Fifth avenue.
ap27:w28

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET Co., April 27.—88 sks oats, 15 do corn, 16 bbls apples, A S Carlisle; 5 bbls eggs, 2 do flaxseed, Johnston & Colvin; 440 galls stoneware, W B Cooper; 162 sks corn, 26 do oats, 2 bbls eggs, 11 do apples, McCracken, G & Co; 5 do do, 3 do eggs, L A Eberhard; 161 sks corn, 77 do oats, McHenry & Hood; 28 do do, S B Floyd & Co; 7 bbls eggs, F G Craighead; 4 do apples, Voigt, M & Co; 30 hogs, S Horner; 112 sks corn, Campbell & Coulson; 3 bbls eggs, 4 pkgs butter, J S Funk; 10 rolls leather, H Cameron; 7 pkgs eggs, 3 do butter, S Hestor; 7 bbls dry apples, 7 do. seed, 20 pkgs marketing, J D Strouse.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.
DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the Debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.
DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for Diseases of the Liver or to act as a Gentle Purgative.

All of these three Medicines are often required in Pulmonary Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

Directions. Medicines are conscientiously offered to the Public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedy for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunner of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousand cures it has made through a period of more than thirty-five years, in all of which time its reputation has increased, and the most obstinate skepticism can no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be relied on with confidence in all cases in which admit of a cure.

The patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will be sure to be cured, if his lungs are not too much wasted to make a cure possible. Even in cases supposed to be incurable, when friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this Medicine has saved the life of the patient and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of Pulmonary Consumption will yield to this mode of medicine, but he emphatically asserts that often times cases have the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats, general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they are given up by their physician they may still be cured. No medicine treats the lungs as well as the liver, when the lungs are very badly diseased the liver cannot restrong. A LITTLE may be effected by Dr. Schenck's medicines.

Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases. These medicines are equally efficient. Dr. Schenck has photographs of a number of persons who have been nearly covered with running sores and now all healed. This alone is perfect proof of its properties, which must be able to heal cavities in the lungs.

In the treatment of Consumption it is of the utmost importance to give the stomach a healthy tone to the system. Hence it is necessary to stimulate the appetite and digestion which improve the digestion. Proper nourishment is required in order to make good blood. In general, the most highly nutritious articles are to be preferred, but the digestive organs must be strengthened in order to make either food or medicine available. This requirement is met by the Seaweed Tonic, and for this purpose few can be obtained.

When the digestive powers are put in good order, the food has its proper effect; the system receives its due supply, is invigorated and the lungs begin to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner. Then the healing powers of Pulmonic Syrup will effect the cure.

Pulmonary Consumption is almost always complicated with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are added to the above to remove obstructions from the liver and restore its healthy action. They have all the efficacy which is ascribed to calomel or "blue mass," and are warranted not to contain a particle or any mineral poison. These Pills cure the most obstinate costiveness, sick headache, piles, bilious affections, and all other diseases which arise from a torpid or obstructed condition of the Liver. One box of these pills will prove the efficacy of the medicine.

Full directions accompany the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are invaluable as auxiliary medicines They relieve the stomach and liver, and help and assist the Pulmonic Syrup in effecting a cure. They have been found useful in advanced stages of Consumption, where the lungs are almost entirely destroyed and all symptoms according to the books, indicate that the patient must soon die. The lives of patients who were actually in a dying condition have been preserved for months by the use of Schenck's three great remedies.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac contains a full treatise on Consumption, forms of diet, its mode of treatment, and general directions how to use his medicines. All for sale by druggists, or sent by mail by addressing his Principal Office, No. 15, North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all Druggists.

DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing unfitness for business debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal emissions, and finally organic debility generally cured. Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate or private diseases, requiring medical aid are positively invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Experience, the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once efficient, safe, permanent, and which in most cases can be used without hindrance to business. Medicines prepared in the establishment, which embrace office, reception and waiting rooms; also boarding and sleeping apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and vapor and shower baths, four concentrating the finest mineral springs. No matter who have failed, state your case. Read what he says in his pamphlet. By paper, sent to any address, for two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually, at office and all over the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail, Office No. 4 Wylie street, (near Court House) Pittsburgh, Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Pamphlet sent to address for two stamps. fe2

BATCHELOR'S HAIRDYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous; does not contain lead, nor any injurious poison to cause paralysis or death. Avoid the vanished and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had 30 years unblemished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Dye. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 Dey st., New York. Applied at 16 Bond Street, N. Y. fe7

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe6:183

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WHOLESALE GROCER
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M. STEELE & SON,
Commission Merchants
AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, &c.
No. 95 OHIO STREET, near East Common, ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa.

MEANOR & HARPER,
FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
No. 329 LIBERTY STREET,
Confinements solicited. se7

W. C. ARMSTRONG,
(Successor to Foizer & Armstrong,)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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L. J. BLANCHARD,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
No. 396 PENN STREET.
ap18:n89

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON,
Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Produce, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Fish, Carbon and Lard Oil, Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns and all Pittsburgh Manufactures
No. 114 and 114 SECOND STREET,
Pittsburgh.
JOHN I. HOUSE. EDW. HOUSE.....WM. H. HOUSE
JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to JOHN I. HOUSE & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh.
JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

OILS.

JACK BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
Pittsburgh Office—DALZELL'S BUILDING corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street
Philadelphia Office—127 WALNUT ST. and 108
WARING & KING,
Commission Merchants and Brokers in
Petroleum and its Products,
DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY.
PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS,
WARING, KING & CO.,
109 WALNUT STREET.

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY.
HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Lubricating & High Test Burning Oils.
Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil.
Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special oil for crooked roads and fast time.
Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop, Will cut screws.
Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,
Adapted for high speed.
Eclipse Head-Light Oil, Head-Light Oil, Tanners' Stuff- Benzole, ing and Finishing Oil, Paraffine Oil, Illuminating Oil.
ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery From Rust.
These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patent by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequaled, and are in constant upon many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

FINANCIAL.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
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INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
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THO

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN

The family of Mr. Richard Dunn, one of our most diligent and faithful carriers, has been assailed by a frightful malady. Four children were attacked with scarlatina; one has died, the death of another is hourly expected, and the case of the other two is very precarious. If there should be a failure to deliver the GAZETTE on Mr. Dunn's route for a day or two, our readers, we feel sure, will ascribe the delinquency to these sore afflictions, and excuse it accordingly.

Thirty-Eight.—Mayor Brush disposed of thirty-eight cases yesterday morning.

A rich divorce case is promised next May. The parties move in the upper crust of society.

Sent Up.—Robert Nelson was yesterday committed to the Work House for ninety days on a charge of vagrancy.

The Market Committee of Council met last night to consider a plan for the new Fifth avenue market place. No decision was reached.

Fire.—A two thousand dollar fire took place at Smiths Ferry yesterday. William Boyd and an Insurance Company, were the losers.

$300 were paid for a boquet sold by auction at a charitable fair in this neighborhood a few nights ago. The buyer owns an oil well.

A well known sportsman is reported to have won thirty thousand dollars, at one "sitting," at a gambling hell in this city on Tuesday night.

A Market street merchant received a package of one hundred and five dollars from an unknown person, who signed herself "a female shop lifter."

Allegheny Councils.—A regular semi-monthly meeting of the Allegheny Select and Common Council of the city of Allegheny, will be held this (Thursday) evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

Assault and Battery.—Jno. Braddock, a resident of the Fifth ward, made information before the Mayor, yesterday, charging George Hall with assault and battery. Hall was arrested and held for a hearing.

The Mercy Hospital Fair still attracts a large attendance. It is the best arranged and most beautiful Fair Room ever opened to the public. One thousand or more fair ladies were in attendance last night.

Omission.—Unintentionally we omitted in our report of the Jubilee proceedings yesterday to note that the Rev. Mr. Noble, of the First Presbyterian church, opened the exercises with an eloquent appeal to the Throne of Grace.

Home.—Lieutenant Campbell Fortune, of the Regular U. S. Army, is at present in the city on a furlough and visit to his home. He is a brave soldier and worthy the cordial welcome with which he is everywhere received.

Personal.—W. Pearson Collins, one of the pioneers of minstrelsy, and a star on European boards, is at present sojourning in this, his native city. Inducements have been offered to have him stay here, but he is determined to again make his home in "merry England.

Thirty-Two Hundred extra copies of the GAZETTE were sold yesterday, as we had the best and fullest report of the Fifteenth Amendment Jubilee celebration. Our reporters did their business well and faithfully, and our counting room reaped the profits of their labors.

Fatal Accident.—Joseph Ecoff, employed as watchman at the Excelsior Refinery, in Freedom, was instantly killed by an explosion Tuesday night. He was stepping over the trap door of a tank where the gas from the crude oil ignited from his lantern and an explosion ensued. He was instantly killed.

Chief Hague, yesterday, made information before the Mayor, charging George Hall and others, with interfering with the election officers in the Fifth ward. It is alleged that the accused took possession of the room in which the Fifth ward election was held, and refused to admit the legally elected officers of election. There are two sides, we presume, to this case, and we consequently postpone comment until after the hearing which will take place this morning.

Slight Fire.

About half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon there was an alarm of fire from box 62, in the Tenth ward. The cause of the alarm was ascertained to be a slight fire at Fulton & Co.'s foundry, at the corner of Twenty-fourth and Railroad streets, which was occasioned by the explosion of a flask that had just been filled with molten metal. The hot metal was thrown on a pile of empty flasks, igniting them and causing a little "conflagration." The alarm was given and the engines in that district responded promptly, but before they arrived on the ground the flames were extinguished.

Aquatic.

The New York *Clipper*, of this week, in speaking of the proposed match between Coulter and McKeel, says:

We were confident that the week just closed would have brought something from John McKeel in reference to the proposed match with Henry Coulter for the championship, the latter having repeatedly favorably to the New Yorker's proposition; but we regret to state that he has maintained a strict silence, and we are left entirely in the dark as to whether he intends to make good the offer he made through these columns or not. Judging from his actions, and considering the length of time which has elapsed since Coulter's reply was published, however, we are led to infer that he does not, and if so, he has certainly greatly injured, in the estimation of the public in this "backing water"—for that's just what it is, briefly stated. If he does not cover Coulter's money during the current week, the latter will be fully entitled to the position of champion.

Important to Soldiers.

By a recent decision of the Supreme Court, there are a great many soldiers who can now obtain $100 bounty. This bounty will be paid only to soldiers enlisting between May 4th and July 22nd, 1861, for three years, and who were honorably discharged for sickness and other causes serving two years. It is not payable to the heirs of deceased soldiers. The Pennsylvania Reserves, the 25th and 62nd Pennsylvania Volunteers, 70th and 74th New York, the 1st and 2nd Virginia and a great many other regiment enlisted during the above dates, and the members of the same who have heretofore received no bounty, can obtain the same by proper application. Any of our readers who find themselves entitled to this bounty, by referring to their date of enlistment, can find no more prompt and reliable agent than B. F. Brown who has been attending for years, exclusively to the claim business, and who has successfully prosecuted an immense number of claims of every descriptions. His office is now in the GAZETTE building, corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

Fire in Allegheny.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire broke out in the dwelling house of Mr. Stockfish on the Butchers' Run road. About four o'clock the alarm was given from box 57, and the fire department responded promptly, but the flames had made such rapid progress that they could not be checked. The fire communicated to a dwelling house and stable adjoining, belonging to Mr. Sheets, both of which were destroyed. An other dwelling belonging to John Meisenharix was also destroyed. The building were all of frame, and burned rapidly. Mr. Stockfish estimates his loss at $800, and Mr. Sheets' will probably reach $1,200. The loss will be fully covered by insurance. The loss on the other building we did not ascertain.

The fire could have been more easily extinguished but for an accident which befell the Friendship steamer while proceeding to the fire. It appears that the driver proceeded along North avenue, not being aware that the new water main was being laid on that thoroughfare. At the corner of the avenue and Middle street the horses plunged into the ditch made for the pipe, and dragged the front wheels of the steamer after them. Considerable time was occupied in extricating the horses, both of which were seriously hurt. Robert Waddel, the engineer, was also injured while assisting to ear, was also injured while assisting to rake the engine. The driver states that there was no barricade around the excavation, but the Superintendent of the Water Works, under whose supervision the main is being laid, says that when the workmen ceased labor a strong barricade was placed across the street. How or by whom it was removed he does not know.

REVOLUTIONARY NOTES.

The Ladies in Council—Rising of the Storm—They Organize for Attack—The Battle to be Fought Vigorously—Some Business, a Little Chat, Several Speeches and a Pleasant Entertainment.

The day was calm and serene, and the reporter who sat in his sanctum alone was in the same favored condition. A low backed chair, uncushioned, and in the last stages of dissolution, served him as a seat; the sacred desk—sacred to the memory of many a sensation—upheld his pedals from contact with the floor; exchanges—silent voices from around the world—lay in front of him, and beneath, and upon all sides of him in picturesque confusion: a pair of shears, with their points detached by an untoward accident, were within reach, in close proximity to an antique past-pot, which metaphorically had seen service; the gentle breezes entered through the open door way and the half open window fanning his brow and sporting with the papers. That's a peculiarity of the gentle breezes; they are great sports. The leaves of his note book in front of him were rustled, and everything in his surroundings, in vain attempted to call him from his reverie. He sat musing, and would doubtless have continued so to do, for an indefinite period, if not longer, had not his attention been suddenly attracted by an unusual fluttering of the aforesaid exchanges. A breeze, stronger than its predecessors, had entered and lightly lifted his own journal, which fluttering, fell directly in his line of sight. The paper would have passed unnoticed, but that his gaze rested on this singular announcement:

"WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting for organizing a Woman's Suffrage Association will meet this (Wednesday) evening at four o'clock at the residence of Mrs. J. Heron Foster, No. 202 south avenue, Allegheny. Those interested are invited to attend. The Rebecca street cars pass near Mrs. Foster's residence."

As he read the words instinctively his lethargy vanished, his reportorial faculties were aroused, and involuntarily he he inquired, "What does it mean? Have we ambitious Dickensons, and Stantons, and Anthonys amongst us, who intend invading our homes and our firesides? Why is this thusly?" Under the circumstances, an answer just then could not reasonably be expected, and it was not long before that which he suggested the inquiry in the same manner intimated that the best method of getting an explanation was to go and see. He realized the situation. True, the invitation did not extend to the stronger sex, but he felt the noble sentiment, "When duty calls, 'tis ours to obey." And then the paper did'nt tell him not to come. They couldn't censure him if he went under a misunderstanding as to who would be welcome. He saw it all, and, gathering up his note book, seizing a penknife—not his own—and'ing with an additional half ream, more or less, of paper, and a sufficient number of pencils to even record the proceedings of the Pittsburgh Councils, and clutching the announcement clipped from the paper, he started.

ON HIS WAY.

With an hour ahead of him, the reportorial representative felt that haste was unnecessary and walked with measured steps and slow. Little children, laughing and sportive in childhood's careless innocence, men of business intent on gain or greatness, matronly dames and patriarchial sires, school girls, embodiments of traditions and sentimentality, fascinating youths radiant in tights and spangled neckties, and hair parted centrally, all passed him in the route, careless and unconcerned, apparently as if no stunning Yorkville was about to break (erupt's not a good word,) and overwhelm society in their midst. He longed to stop and tell them of the impending doom, but "business before pleasure" was an inflexible rule by which he exerted its influence and caused him to plod on. He continued, leaving behind business houses, and large manufactories, and machine shops, and boarding houses, and the Mayor's office, and the police even, until at last, Columbus like, he brought up against a large, open, airy locality which seemed to answer the description of that for which he was seeking. Far away as the eye could reach extended directly in front of him a broad avenue, on one side of which the trees shrubs, and grasses and flowers, as the foreground to stately mansions, half hidden behind the spring foliage; on the outer flank with a picturesque sand bar, intervening, calmly, placidly flowed the Allegheny, mingling in its onward course its clear waters with the turgid Mononghela. The reportorial pedestrian was struck with the scene. He had not time to be struck long, however, as his chronometer, to which reference was made, indicated that the hour for the gathering of the clans was fast approaching, and with a new inspiration from the refreshing air which came sweeping up from the waters of the lands, he continued meditating upon his journey. A half square onward had he gone when the chirping sounds of a feathered songster, suddenly fell upon his auricu lars and, looking up, his gaze rested upon a bird, in the window and at the same time upon the mysterious number 202 over the transom of the dwelling in front of him. At that instant a fair face appeared in company with the winged creature and gazed upon the stranger. The figure, but the female, not the bird, but 202 attracted his attention, and, consulting his memorandum, he found they tallied.

A SMALL BOY APPEARS.

At this juncture a small boy hove in sight. Here was an opportunity to make the matter certain. The small boy seemed intelligent, and the reportorial representative immediately viewed him thusly:

REPORTER—Fair youth of noble countenance and some ten summers, canst thou aid a stranger in the pursuit of knowledge? Who dwelleist in yonder stately mansion?

SMALL BOY—Eh? (wanted to run away.)

The gentleman of the press, now perceiving his mistake, again essayed to catechise the youth, but assumed a different *role*, and thus spoke:

REPORTER—Johnny, who lives in that house?

SMALL BOY—My name ain't Johnny. It's Frank.

REPORTER—(Mentally, sharp boy)—Oh, well, Frank, I see you're Frank by name and nature too. (He didn't smile.) But tell me does Mrs. Foster live in that house.

SMALL BOY—Now you talk—That's the place, boss.

REP.—Thank you, John—Frank. *Au revoir.*

The last words were not meant for Frank. They were uttered with a different view? pronounced in a loud voice and with a graceful wave of the hand accompanying. The effect was instantly visible upon the countenance of the other hearer, not the aforesaid bird, but its mistress, who had become an interested spectator of the interview.

AT THE DOOR.

Having thus satisfied himself of the locality, the reporter proceeded to "beard the lion in his den." Gently entering through the gate, which closed after his retreating form, the broad avenue leading to the mansion was quickly traversed, and he stood upon the threshold of the dwelling. It was not to say remarkably imposing at first sight—simply a two story brick edifice, somewhat old fashioned in style, with a comprehension that its steps that would accommodate a great many at one time, leading up to the door. Standing there reportorial courage had almost failed, but its possessor took a brief respite, wiped the dampness from his brow, and planted one foot firmly and a few inches in advance of the other. Thus "self poised," as Mrs Stanton would say, he grasped the New York *Tribune* which he carried as a reserve force, placed his left digits over his heart, and with the right gently pulled the bell. At the same time an upward glance revealed to him that the fair occupant of the window had suddenly disappeared. Ting-a-ling-ling-ling-ling, in loud capitals resounded through the interior, and as the echoes died away, a fluttering was heard in its stead, faint footfalls were distinctly manifest, and in a moment bolts slipped back, a key sprung in a lock, a massive door partially opened, and a pair of kindly eyes, set in a matronly face, peered upon the intruder.

The time for action had arrived. There was no retreat. A dog at the gate prevented that, and the door was open. Removing quickly the tile which adorned his cranium, and compressing into one, all the sweetness of a thousand smiles, the reporter, true to his instincts began

THE FIRST INTERVIEW.

REP.—Good day, madam, hope I'm not troubling you too much. Is this Mrs. F's. residence.

LADY—Yes sir.

REP.—Well madam then I am right. This is the place at which the ladies are to hold a meeting in regard to suffrage.

LADY—Well, yes—ah—that is there are a *few* ladies here—and we thought—oh—well it was announced that—

REP.—Exactly, madam—I so understood the case. Well will you allow representatives of the press to be in attendance.

By this time the door flew wide open and the "representative of the press" caught glimpses of ladies arrayed in chignon and "bend" and silks and parabernalia, impossible to describe chatting and merry, and not very fierce in appearance. He took courage, and seeing the hesitation of the lady, at once prepared to bring in his last reserve—the reading of one of Greeley's Editorials from the *Tribune*.

The lady appreciated the situation. The question was repeated.

LADY—[With a smile of mingled seraphic joy and perplexity] Oh, yes—well, that is—I suppose so—I don't see why—the press should certainly know—but wait a moment—I'll ask Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Brown and—wait a moment if you please.

REP—(Aside) Greeley's editorial must come, I'm afraid.

The lady withdrew for a few moments, leaving the door open as she retired through the hall, and entered the parlor. The beauty of the scenery in the foreground again attracted reportorial attention, but reportorial auricles were in another line. They caught a few words of interest—"Yes, let him come—we certainly—reported—stir—interest—first meeting, anyhow—can exclude—next time—go hush-sh-sh"—At this juncture the voices were lowered to a whisper, and in a few moments the pensive musings of the stranger at the door were interrupted by three silvery voices, in a chorus—"Oh, yes sir, we'll be pleased to have you come. We will not organize for about twenty minutes, but you can come in and wait."

Reportorial courage now vanished even under this favorable circumstance, and quick as thought it was decided to allow the twenty minutes to a restoration of the same, and the interview was closed thus:

Mrs. Smith—How soon will we organize, Mrs. Brown?

Mrs. Brown—At four o'clock.

Mrs. Jenkins—Oh no, I called it at four, but the ladies I don't think will be here till half past. The reporter can come in.

The reporter, however, excused himself, and promising to be present at the designated hour, withdrew.

THE PERSONNEL.

Faithful to his promise, a few minutes after four o'clock the reporter presented himself and was ushered into the presence of the to-be formed association. A first glance revealed five other knights of the note-book in attendance, around a marble topped table which occupied central space in the parlors—there were two rooms communicating by folding doors which were thrown open. Arrayed in picturesque attitudes upon sofas and set-a-tete's, and rustabouts and piano stools, were about a dozen ladies. They did'nt seem especially fearful in their opposition to the *genus homo*. Some were young girls just blooming into womanhood Others, more staid and elderly, looked with beaming countenances upon the rest—including the reporters—and seemed in their way to say, "Well, what of it? We ought to have an association and our right to vote." Time would fail to tell of the toilettes. Who could describe the silks and satins in flounces, the laces and linens, and jewelry, the flowers and adornments—All of these were "loves of bonnets." That was certain: they were not removed during the meeting. Some were arrayed in colors of sombre hue, while others rejoiced in the most brilliant dyes. Chignons were not disregarded, Pendulous ears were ears were curls and some didn't; yet it must be said that fashion seemed to have no extreme votaries in this small company. Richness and elegance and taste marked the display, rather than pomp or flash.

The room in which they assembled also was suggestive of the character of the people assembled. From the walls portraits of men and women, famous in history, looked down and seemed to smile upon the group. The works of several of the world's wonders of art, and statuettes and what not knick-knacks attracted the eye. Music was also there, and with piano and organ the "Association" might have beguiled away a pleasant hour had not other business pressed them. Soft, velvet carpeting and bright chandelier, and all the paraphernalia bespeaking affluence and refinement and culture, completed the interior attractions of the room. The reportorial eye had just time to take in this hasty survey, when a movement among the ladies indicated that the hour had arrived for the

COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXERCISES.

Instantly five reportorial forms were composed for work. Ten reportorial auricules were extended and five reportorial pencils touched virgin pages, as a lady moved that the meeting be organized by calling Mrs. Helen Jenkins to the chair. The motion was agreed to without a dissenting voice, and the one alluded to, a tall, imposing, dignified lady, dressed in a black silk suit, wearing curls, and not in the least "Woman's Rightish" in appearance, stepped forward.

In taking the chair she said: "Well, ladies, I had no thought of presiding today, and I only accept the temporary chairmanship that we may get the meeting started. In anticipation of being pressed, I noted down a few thoughts, which, with your permission, I'll read. It will perhaps give an idea of what we want to accomplish in this new enterprise."

There were no objections, and the lady proceeded to read, as follows:

THE "PROMISED LAND."

Yesterday there was a jubilee in our midst, because the colored men through out our land have been made American citizens. As this portion of the race as well as every other species of mankind within our borders, has now triumphantly entered the "Promised Land" of American dignity and power, it cannot be inappropriate that American women should turn their faces eagerly toward the same blessed land, and time-soon enter so full of rejoicing. It cannot be inconsistent that intelligent American women should ask as high a citizenship as has been conferred on the millions of men, who have just emerged from the degradation of slavery.

But whether inconsistent or not, all through the length and breadth of the land women *are* asking citizenship—asking equality before the law. They are asking that Congress shall submit to the people a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which shall honor womanhood, and give the women of this republic as truly occasion to rejoice as the Fifteenth has the colored race.

It is useless for any to try to persuade us we are seeking a thing of no importance to women.

Our Revolutionary fathers considered this very principle one worth staking their all for. They waged a terrible eight years' war for this idea, and I have never heard that a man among them, or on the face of the earth, thought the principle too dearly paid for.

And now, all Israel is rejoicing," with flags and banners and drum and marching and speeches, because the colored man has the ballot; and yet men dare to tell us the ballot is a trifle, and can in no way benefit us.

Gentlemen, we cannot believe it; and we can never be quieted by platitudes or false representations.

We reason, that what has been found to be so excellent for our brothers must be good for us.

What we ask of the intelligent white men of this Republic is—consistency.

"ENTHUSIASTIC EDITORIALS."

When I take up a newspaper and read such an enthusiastic editorial as I read in one of our city papers yesterday, on this event of the year, that one coming into possession of his "birthright—the franchise," saying that "as soon as the slaves were declared free, the intelligent minds of this country regarded the franchise as inevitable," "that it must follow as a logical necessity," and saying *"Well may the new made citizens rejoice* and fix the date of their citizenship as an anniversary of rejoicing forever;" when, after reading this, I turn to another page and read the insult flung in the faces of intelligent women, simply because they are women—for another reason, it is evident, because these women are struggling for the same thing the black man, on the other page was congratulated for obtaining: when I hear these women characterized as "crowing hens," and insulted with that shameful and time-rotten sneer of wishing "to wear the inexpressibles," I am driven to cry out—Gentlemen, consistency—we demand consistency. Alas! consistency is a jewel, which is seldom worn by intriguing politicians or unmanly editors.

"JUSTICE."

And further, when I see the ballot, this symbol of honor—this instrument of power—given to the ignorant foreigner, just landed upon our shore, who knows nothing of our institutions, who cannot even write his name; when I see in the hands of the drunken man who can but just lift himself from the ditch, or perchance is lifted by some kind and disinterested politician who assists him to the polls to deposit his vote, while I see the debauchee, the sneerer at woman's virtue, villians of every hue using this ballot to make laws for us women, while the intelligent mothers and daughters of our country are helplessly thrust back among idiots and lunatics, I am constrained to cry out, "Justice, We demand justice. Retract this insult, and if you honor us in your hearts as you profess, do us justice.

This nation can now justify itself in the eyes of the enlightened world only by giving the ballot to woman. Even England is more consistent than America, for she has never created an aristocracy of sex, as now exists here; the franchise there has never been given to all men and withheld from all women. Besides, they are growing theirs faster than we. Within the past year the franchise has been extended to women householders, and they have voted as well as the male householders, and I may add, without disastrous consequences to the women or the nation. And now there is before Parliament a bill, presented by John Bright, to remove the remaining electoral disabilities of women.

No, this question of the enfranchisement of women is not as some character-ize it, a disturbance created by a few restless, unhappy or ambitious women of this nation; but it is a question which is agitating the wholeenlightened world, and has its advocates among the ablest minds of Europe and America.

It is an important and serious question, which every man and woman should feel it a duty to consider candidly.

How any American woman can be indifferent to the subject is a marvel.

Either she cannot be intelligent enough to understand the principles of a republican government, and feels herself deservedly a non-enity in the nation, or else she must be in thralldom so complete she dare not even think independently.

"WHO ARE AFRAID."

Not only as an act of justice do we demand the suffrage for women, but because we see in the greater power to do good we shall have by means of it. On all public questions which, in the remotest degree, concern temperance, morality and mercy, we feel our suffrages are needed. I need not explain wherein legislation will receive greater moral power through the suffrages of women. Everybody is conscious of the fact. Everybody knows that all tyrants and all immoral men are afraid of this movement. You never saw a keeper of a gambling house or of a drinking saloon: a keeper of theaters for men, nor a keeper of disreputable houses, but was death on Woman Suffrage. These men know what it means if all women do not, though they sneeringly persist they are not afraid; yet, wherever women vote we shall find them making themselves scarce like the liquor sellers on Wyoming, who fled from the town while the juries of women sat there, lest they should be arrested for their evil conduct. But I see great benefits to accrue to the race; give broader ideas and greater public spirit. It will decrease her interest in wearing expensive dry goods, but increase her interest in the good of her country; decrease her vanity and frivolity, and increase her philanthropy and her intelligence. My friends, let us not be discouraged or intimidated. Many a glorious cause has commenced with few supporters, has been terribly persecuted and traduced, and yet has finally triumphed and blown itself blessing.

Let us bear in mind that though we are gathered here to-day, few in number, we belong to an immense army, which is triumphantly marching through America and Europe, with leaders like John Bright and John Stuart Mill, of Powers and Queens—All of these are